INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

REGD. NO. B.1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

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VOL. XXIII NO. 50 BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1935 FOURTEEN PAGES

Princes Speak Out Before Hoare Winds Up

Differences Of Very Vital Character

Bill Encroaches Upon Substantial Sources Of Revenue

MERE IMPROVEMENT IN DRAFTING WILL NOT DO

BOMBAY, Feb. 27.

The Princes and the Ministers who assembled at Bombay for the purpose of deliberating on the constitution envisaged in the Government of India Bill have concluded their discussions and returned to their respective destinations.

CONSTITUTIONAL GROUNDS.

It is understood that the main reasons for taking exceptions to the Bill are based on constitutional grounds, the provisions of Section 6 of the Bill as well as those of Sections 12, 45, 99, 127, 145 and 147 are obviously of such a character that it is not unlikely that the discussions of the Princes centred largely upon them and other kindred sections.

"NEVER AGREED TO"

What the Princes apprehend is that instead of bringing their States within the control of the Federal Government only in respect of certain admittedly Federal matters, the Bill as framed requires their acceptance of the whole Statute which had never been anticipated, or agreed to by them.

LITTLE CONSOLATION

The executive authority of the Federal Government is also allowed under the Bill to have well nigh unlimited control over all State matters, irrespective of the strictly Federal plane. From this point of wew, it offers little consolation to the Princes to be told by the Secretary of State that fundamentally the Bill as framed makes no departure from the agreed position and that all that is needed is merely to improve the drafting of the Bill.

DIFFERENCES, VITAL

But for the fact that the differences are considered to be vital, the Princes, it is believed, would never have raised such an unanimous protest. For, even now, they do adhere to the principle of Federation.

INROADS INTO REVENUE SOURCES

Besides, the inroads into the domain of sovereignty and internal autonomy, of the States the Bill encroaches upon the substantial sources of the revenues of some of the States, particularly income tax and customs which account for the major portion of the revenues of some of the States.

HITCH OVER "RAILWAYS"

There is one other very important matter over which the Princes feel sore about, and that is in the matter of the administration of Railways of the States, over which Federal Railway Authority will have complete control. This, the Princes unequivocally state is a complete departure from the agreed position between the Princes and the British Government.

There are a number of such other cognate matters, which, the Princes feel, they can never agree to.

In well informed circles, it is understood, the statement of the Secretary of State has not in the least improved matters, as the differences between the Princes and the British Government are not minor ones of merely drafting as the Secretary of State wants the world to believe, but are of a very substantial character, of very broad principles and understandings on which the Princes agreed to join the Federation.—United Press.

Stand Firm & Win All Along

ROTHERMERE'S CABLE TO PRINCES

Lord Rothermere has sent the following Cable to the Princes of India:—

"As I pointed out on previous occasion more than seven million people in Great Britain will read what is published in the "Daily Mail".

Sir Samuel Hoare's statement in Parliament last night revealed clearly that the resolution of the Indian Princes condemning the present form of the India Bill has come as a distinct shock to the Government.

In spite of his effort to administer the usual mixture of soothing syrup and bluff he had to admit that it might be necessary to 'reconsider the whole position' though he professed that the Bill could be amended so as to satisfy the Princes without affecting its main character.

This is of course the merest political make-believe.

The Princes should on no account recede from their position. If they stand firmly, they are certain to win all along the line or to secure the disappearance of the Bill. They should insist on every jot and tittle of their rights and privileges.

Their ministers' scrutiny has shown that the provisions of the Bill constitute an infraction of the solemn pledges given to them by the British Government and guaranteed by Treaties with the King Emperor. If they are resolute British opinion will energetically support the Princes".

ROTHERMERE.

LABOUR RIGHTS UNDER N.R.A.

Federal Judge Deals Knock On Head Of New Deal Legislation

(SPECIAL CABLE).

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

The new Deal legislation suffered another setback when the Federal Judge, John P. Nields, declared that section 7-A of the National Recovery Act, relating to collective bargaining between employers and employees was unconstitutional and void as against the Weirton Steel Company. The Judge dismissed Government's suit against the Company in which it was sought to establish the principle of the guarantee of the right of collective bargaining to workers.

The case ranked as one of the most important of labour provisions in the National Recovery Act.

Government's contention was that the Weirton Company's Employees' Union did not constitute adequate arrangement for collective bargaining and the suit sought to restrain the Company from alleged interference in the workers' selection of their collective bargaining representative.

Government intends to appeal, it being argued that the proceedings would hasten the United States Supreme Court ruling on the constitutionality of Section 7-A.

DELHI ECHOES HOARE

Princes' Position Does Not Change Federal Plan

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

The alarmist view regarding the Princes' attitude towards Federation is discounted in political quarters here. The opinion is held that the Princes have, perhaps, felt annoyed over the recent declaration of some British Indian political leaders and the resolution of the Assembly indicating that the Princes' entry into Federation was not being welcomed. The Princes have declared that they were moved by patriotic feelings in agreeing to consider the Federation plan and were not coming into it with a view to strengthening the bureaucratic control over India. They have resented the suggestion that their influence would be used against British Indian interests.

However, it is confidently held here that the Princes' attitude towards Federation remains unchanged, that the various amendments proposed by them did not affect the fundamental issues and that a number of those changes would be accepted and others would not be pressed by the Princes, so that the Federal Plan stands and it is expected that enough number of Princes would execute the instruments of accession to enable the Federation to come into being at the earliest possible date.—A.P.

RESERVE BANK SHARES

Lists Will Be Opened On March 22 And Closed On March 25

CALCUTTA. Feb. 27.

A press communique issued today from the Central Office of the Reserve Bank of India announces that the lists for shares would be opened on March 22 and would be closed on March 25. The minimum dividend on the shares has been fixed by the Governor-General-in-Council at 2-1|2 per cent. commulative and issue price of Rs. 100 for each rupee on hundred shares (nominal).

Applications will be received at all Branches of the Imperial Bank, all treasuries where there is no Branch of the Imperial Bank and at the Head Post Offices in India.

Detailed terms of issue will be published at these places and widely advertised in the Press throughout India sufficiently in advance of the date of opening of the lists and the copies of the prospectus and application forms would be made available as soon as possible, but advance applications or requests for the information would not be received and any money or cheque sent prematurely will be returned to the sender. In order to secure widest holding of shares by genuine investors, applications must be accompanied by the payment in full.

Applications for 5 or more shares will be given preference.—United Press.

RESTRAINT ORDERS ON 70 YOUTHS

Extensive House Searches And Their Sequel At Dacca

DACCA, Feb. 27.

Following extensive house searches for the last two days more than 70 young persons including 5 girls were taken to the District Intelligence Branch Office where restraint orders were served on them.

The orders were issued under the signature of Mr. Prance (Retd. I.C.S), who was recently recalled by the Bengal Government to suppress terrorist movement and posted at Dacca as District Magistrate.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

GERMAN CONVERSION PLAN

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, Feb. 27.

Quotations of domestic loans and stocks were suspended by a Government order in anticipation of the announcement of a further conversion plan for German public debt. It is hoped to reduce interest rates to 4-1|2 per cent. Holders are likely to receive the inducement in the form of 2 per cent payment in the first year of the face value of the holders' loan certificates. The conversion proposals will not apply to the Dawes and Young Loans or the Reichs loan of 1927, which was issued at a reduced rate of interest.

BURMA COUNCIL PRESIDENT

RANGOON, Feb. 27.

In the Burma Legislative Council to-day prior to considering demands for grants under the charge of the Home Member, the election of the President of the Council was held with the Deputy President in the Chair. U Chit Hlaing, leader of Chit Hlaing's Anti-Separationist Party, was elected President, having secured 57 votes. The Governor has approved of U Chit Hlaing's election.—A.P.

HOARE DENIES 'PHONE CALL TO PATIALA

No Vestige Of Truth In "Fantastic Reports"

NO SLEEPLESS NIGHT: NO S. O. S. TO PRINCES

LONDON, Feb. 27.

On the resumption of the Committee stage of the Government of India Bill, Sir Samuel Hoare declared that the amendments moved by Sir Donald Somervill last night were not the amendments intended to placate Opposition in a moment of crisis and were not the forerunners of others that would change the whole structure of the Bill.

NO SLEEPLESS NIGHT

He referred also to "certain fantastic paragraphs" in the morning papers. He denied that he telephoned to the Maharaja of Patiala and said that there was no vestige of truth in the reports that he had spent a sleepless night making up the recantation of the Fedneral Scheme or had invited the Princes to come to England at a moment's notice to discuss the amendments which the House was at present considering.

CHURCHILL'S INTERRUPTION.

Sir Samuel proceeded to quote Reuter's message from Bombay beginning "Hoare's and others speeches in the Commons" etc., which he said affected clause six and amendments to it.

Mr. Churchill interrupted and inquired about the authority for this communication.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied: "Reuters."

Mr. Churchill retorted: "The communication is only from a News Agency."

Sir Samuel Hoare said: I felt that if I quoted the telegram from the Viceroy Mr. Churchill will be the first to say it is biased. Therefore, I thought it much better to quote the News Agency.

NO LIMITED LIABILITY SYSTEM.

Sir Samuel Hoare proceeded to refer to Mr. Churchill's speech late last night and said that Mr. Churchill's conception of the Federation under which the States would be canvassed to enter and would be assured that they need undertake very limited obligations was not correct. The accession of Princes would not be based on a kind of limited liability system. Sir Samuel Hoare proceeded to quote from one of his answers before the Select Committee in which he stated that Government contemplated that items one to forty-five of the Federal list would be the normal list over which the States would surrender powers.

FIRST 45 ESSENTIAL

Sir Samuel Hoare said that the States would be invited to accept the first forty-five items in the Federal list and would be free to accept the others if they wished. There must be some variations from State to State either in the number of subjects or the qualifications they attached to their acceptance.

Mr. Churchill asked: "Within the forty-five?"

Sir Samuel Hoare replied affirmatively. He added that the safeguard was that it would rest with the Crown to accept or reject the proposals for accession and the Commons would in due course be in possession of all the facts on which acceptance or rejection was based.

WHITE PAPER FOR PRINCES

In order to make it quite clear there was no intention of accepting inadequate conditions of accession. Sir Samuel Hoare again gave an undertaking that the Instruments of Accession would be issued as a White Paper before the Commons were asked to consider the proclamation bringing them into the Federation. Thus, before pledging itself to the Federation, the Commons would be in a position to judge whether the accessions was effective or not.

INTERVENTION IN STATE AFFAIRS.

Sir S. Hoare informed Mr. Morgan Jones that he was not referring to the concurrent list, which could be dealt with later. Sir S. Hoare proceeded to deal with the power of the Federation to intervene if a State been allowed to administer a federal subject (Clause 124) and that subject was not being effectively administered. He said the Federal Executive would have the right and duty to follow closely what was happening with the service and if intervention was necessary, it would come from the Governor-General.

Mr. Morgan Jones inquired if the Federal Legislature could discuss the inefficient administration in a State.

Sir S. Hoare said that the legislature would be in a position to discuss a matter of that kind.

KEY AMENDMENT PASSED.

Mr. Morgan Jones, thanking Sir S. Hoare, remarked that his statement removed some of the Labourites' apprehensions. Though they were not entirely reassured, they would not divide House at present but at the proper time take steps to express their disapproval of the method of accession as proposed in the Bill.

The key amendment to clause 6 proposed by Sir Donald Somervell last night with a number of subsidiary amendments was then agreed to without division.

(Message) Incomplete)

NO AUSSIES TEAM FOR INDIA

Patiala Agent's Unsuccessful Mission

ADELAIDE, Feb. 27.

Mr. Jeanes, Secretary, Cricket Board of Control, making a statement on the Board's reasons for rejecting Tarrant's application on behalf of the Maharaja of Patiala to take a team of Australians on a private tour to India, says:

"At the end of January, Tarrant wrote a letter stating that the Maharaja of Patiala was sending him to Australia to select a team for a three months tour to play 16 matches. The Board's permission to arrange the side from the different States was sought. Tarrant said he had no intention to interfere in the selection of the players and their visit to South Africa." Tarrant stated that the team was expected to arrive in Bombay on the 23rd November and to leave on the 23rd February, 1936, the Maharaja of Patiala accepting the entire responsibility of the tour.

The Board members decided not to grant permission.

Tarrant will probably interview Jeanes on March 2.—Reuter's Special.

MIXED RECEPTION TO RUBBER QUOTA

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

Mixed reception was accorded to the decision of the International Rubber Committee. The markets showed disappointment at Committee's failure to fix a 30 per cent cut for the second quarter tempered by the announcement of a severer cut for the third. The Committee's moderation was praised. Firstly the announcement of quotas for six months removes uncertainty and secondly consumption reaches the peek during the second quarter, seasonally falling off during the third.

It was pointed out that in adjusting production to seasonal fluctuations of consumption the Committee manifested the desire for the stability of price. On the production basis of 75 per cent for the year the shipments should not exceed 800,000 tons whereas the consumption would be around a million tons. Consequently the stocks are expected to show a sharp reduction at the end of the year.

There is no doubt that the Committee are aiming at a higher price but obviously they wish to achieve this object slowly and surely without violent fluctuations.

INDIAN YOUTHS DROWNED IN DURBAN

DURBAN, February 27.

Two unemployed Indian youths were drowned while bathing at the Durban Beach. Three other Indian youths fought heroically to reach them but were unable to do so.

The bodies have hitherto not been recovered.—Reuter.

29 KILLED AND 300 INJURED

Compressed-Air Tube Explodes In Moscow Pencil Factory

(SPECIAL CABLE).

MOSCOW, Feb. 27.

Twenty-nine were killed and 300 injured in the explosion at the pencil factory when a high pressure compressor blew up followed by the explosion of the compressed-air tube, which was flung through three floors.

Fire ensued and completely gutted the building and neighbouring houses despite the efforts of all the city's fire-fighting appliances.

SIX MONTHS FOR PALMING OFF FAKED MASTER-PIECES

(SPECIAL CABLE)

FONTAINEBLEAU, Feb. 27.

Jean Charles Millet was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined for selling faked masterpieces of his famous grandfather as also of Manet and Corot Pissarro Sisley. Paul Cazot who is a professional picture copier, was similarly punished and Cazots's wife, as accomplice, sent to prison, with the benefit of the First Offenders Act and fined. All three were ordered jointly to pay the costs and 120,000 francs damage to the complainant who bought the faked Millet Painting "Bleaner in red Bonnet".

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Teacher to coach up a Matric Student in English and French. Apply with Testimonials and terms to Box No. 3769, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Urgently:—Qualified Doctor and Gujarati or Deccani Stenographer. Apply personally Parker & Co., 22, Apollo Street, Fort. (3772).

Urgently Wanted:—Confidential-Typist-Secretary. Prospective Permanent Post starting salary Rs. 40. Security in cash Rs. 250. Those desirous, hard-working persons need apply Dalal and Company, 369-71, Hornby Road, 3rd floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort. (3771).

Wanted.—Applications from respectable and experienced gentlemen for appointment as organising superintendents on handsome salary and commission. Apply immediately to the Manager, Eastern Banking & Provident Insurance Company Limited, Delhi. (3154).

Wanted Ladies & Gents as Managers, Clerks, Canvassing Agents to work for The Hind Liberal Provident Funds Society, Ltd., Karachi, on handsome pay and commission. Those who can guarantee some business should apply personally. The Hind Liberal Provident Funds Society, Ltd., 61/63, Nagdevi Street, 3rd floor, Pishori Building, Mandvi, Bombay 3. (3753).

Wanted a Cashier for our Bombay Office. Cash Security required Rs. 2,000. Salary according to qualification. The Premier Hosiery Works, Ltd., Post Box No. 25, Calicut. (3757).

Dacca University:— Applications for the Professorship in Arabic and Islamic Studies will be received by the Registrar upto the 30th June, 1935 and not up to the 30th April 1935 as previously notified (9693).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let:—Very upto date Flat with large Drawing Room, Dining Room, 3 Bed Rooms, Bath Room, Kitchen, Servants Quarters, etc., on the 1st floor above Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Ltd., Building, Sandhurst Bridge. An excellent position in residential district for High Class Family or for Doctors for consulting room and Residential Quarters. Apply within. (9697).

16. APARTMENTS TO LET.

Just four apartments are available in Dias Building and Petorlina Villa, Grant Road Cross Lane, near Railway Station, ranging from Rs. 18 to Rs. 34 including electric lights. Apply at premises or A. R. Dias, opp. Clock Tower. (9615).

42. SECONDHAND WANTED.

Wanted second-hand demi Folio Chandler's treadle machine and royal size cutting machine. Both in order. Write to Lokseva Press, Chanda (C. P.) (3732).

44. MEDICAL.

For Ladies Dreading Pregnancy: Menestrin Capsules are the safest contraceptive by mouth. Price Rs. 1-8-0 per bottle. Stockist:—P. M. Zaveri and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, or from manufacturers, Oriental Research Laboratory, Vepery, Madras (3629)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Sent up Matric Students take up revision cousre in Mathematics Geography and Science at Dadar, 5—7-30 evening. Enrol before 3rd March. Fee Rs. 20. Write to Erande Brahamin Wadi, Matunga, Bombay No. 19. (3770).

M.D. (Homeo), M.D. (Bio.), Postal Courses. Apply Principal, Madras Homoeopathic College, (Registered), Conjeeveram. 3764

For Cambridge Senior, entrust the education of your children to Senior Cambridge Institute, Opp. Amin Nursery, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. Last date of sending forms 2nd March. (9173)

The Royal Homoeo & Dental Institute, Delhi, teaches and grants Diplomas of M.B.H. & L.D.Sc., in Homoeopathy and Dentistry, respectively. Prospectus free. Guaranteed cure for Piles, Fistula and Prolapsus Ani. Literature free. (3718).

Technological Institute Civil Engineering, Rajkot, imparts practical and theoretical sound training, with moderate fees. Period concise. Session commences March. Prospectus free. Apply (3683).

73. AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
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Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Goi	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Wanted Financier to Invest Rs. 15,000 in established manufacturing concern. Full security offered. Liberal terms. Write Box No. 3767, "Bombay Chronicle."

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Best Nagpur Oranges. Selected— A basket of 50 Rs. 4-8. All charges prepaid. Cash with order. G. F. Karani, Nagpur City. 3731.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
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4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI SAHEBA LADY PRABHAVATIBAI PAWAR of Dewas, Junior, has made us an application through Dalal Chandrasing Manibhai, requesting us to issue a Duplicate of the Deposit Receipt No. 23 of our Mills, standing in Her Highness' name in respect of the sum of Rs. 30,000 (Rupees thirty thousand only) deposited with our Company. It is, therefore, notified that, if anyone claims to have any right or interest in the said deposit receipt or has any objection with regard to our issuing the duplicate against the said lost Deposit Receipt, he should inform us by a Registered Notice before 11-3-1935. Otherwise, we will issue the duplicate, as requested, after the expiry of the period herein mentioned and afterwards, if anybody will claim any interest or objection in the said lost receipt, it shall be considered null and void and we will not be responsible in any way for the same.

(Sd.) B. K. MAZUMDAR,
Secretary,
The Arvind Mills Ltd. & Reduced.
Ahmedabad, 25-2-1935.

9688

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

STATIC CONDENSERS FOR LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION.

TENDERS for the supply of Static Condensers for correction of Power Factor of motors at the above station will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 4th day of April, 1935.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Static Condensers", addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Municipal Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., can be obtained on application to the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, on payment of a fee of Re 1 each form which will on no account, be refunded.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
26th February, 1935.

9701

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BHIKHU DOLATIA RENJI, holder of our Policy No. 1137 having died, the amount of the Policy is claimed by Mr. Goveria, the brother of the said deceased, on the strength of an indemnity bond and the same will be paid to him unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

For THE ASIAN ASSNCE. CO. LD.,
Manager.

Dated 28/2/'35.
Bombay. 3768.

Public Notices

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of March, 1935, at 5 O'Clock (S. T.) in the afternoon for the purpose of transacting the following business, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended the 31st December 1934.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.
4. To re-elect Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji Khimji as a Director, he having been appointed as a Director under Article 123.
5. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd March to the 4th April, 1935, both days inclusive.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1935.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. H. PARKER,
Secretary.

The Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts will be posted to shareholders in the near future.

9704.

TOBRALCO, PYRAMID, TOOTAL
Registered Trade Marks.

NOTICE AND WARNING

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above are the registered Trade Marks of TOOTAL BROADHURST LEE COMPANY, LIMITED and that legal proceedings will be instituted against any person, firm or Company, selling offering for sale or advertising goods not of the manufacture or merchandise of TOOTAL BROADHURST LEE COMPANY, LIMITED, under the trade marks TOBRALCO, PYRAMID or TOOTAL or any other marks which are infringements or colourable imitations of the abovementioned registered trade marks.

The trade marks, TOBRALCO and TOOTAL are stamped on the selvedge and purchasers are earnestly requested to look for these marks on the goods they buy.

9703

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF SELLING MANURE.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 4th March 1935, at 3 p.m. (B T.) sell by Public Auction at the Office of Head Supervisor, Conservancy Branch, Annesley Road off Lamington Road, next to Empress Cinema, the right of selling manure, from the Dung-pits at Mahaluxmi, Cutchra siding etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the office of the Municipal Commissioner or at the abovementioned office, or to the undersigned.

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Havana	11th	,,	21st ,,
Taijin	26th	,,	10th Apr.
Mantai	28th	,,	19th ,,

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Telegrams: "SHOSEN".

RESERVE BANK INAUGURATION NUMBER

Early April Supplement of Indian Finance

In celebration of the creation of the Reserve Bank of India, "Indian Finance" has arranged to issue, early in April, a Reserve Bank Inauguration Number, to mark the importance of the occasion, to set out the significance of the institution, and to stress its meaning to national economic well-being.

The Special Supplement will be a fitting commemoration number: more, it will be a fully educative record.

It will seek to educate the lay public on the mysteries of reserve banking, the exact place of the Reserve Bank in the national banking system and general national economy, the status and the balance-sheet-story of the member banks that will be joining the reserve banking system.

Special articles have been fixed up, of which the following deserve to be particularly mentioned:—

(1) "Empire Central Banks" by Sir Cecil Kisch.
(2) "Central Banking and World Depression" by Dr Paul Einzig.
(3) "Future of Gold Standard" by Mr. Maurice Green, Editor of the "Financial News," London.
(4) "My Plan for Nationalising Central Banks" by Mr. Francis Williams, City Editor of the "Daily Herald," London.
(5) "Recent Changes in Central Banking Technique and Practice" by Dr. Paul Einzig.
(6) "The Bank for International Settlements—its past, present and future" by Dr. Paul Einzig.

Full balance-sheet studies of each of the important banks will be furnished in the Special Number.

We have also arranged for various articles on various aspects of the Reserve Bank of India, its constitution, its working, its relation to the money market, its significance to national banking development, its co-ordination with Treasury authorities, etc.

Rates for advertisement are Rs. 200 per page and Rs. 125 per half page.

The price per copy of the Special Number is Rs. 3. But it will be supplied free to subscribers of "Indian Finance."

Non-subscribers of "Indian Finance" who wish to have copies of the Reserve Bank Inauguration Number must register their orders before March 10. Such orders should be sent to:—Secretary (circulation), "Indian Finance," Calcutta, together with a remittance at the rate of Rs. 3 per copy.

MANAGING EDITOR
"Indian Finance,"
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Calcutta.

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Selling By Option Dealers

Bombay, Feb. 25

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following weekly review:—

COTTON.

The American market this week is 1 point higher, having fluctuated between 12.73 (May which was the highest (18th Feb.) and 12.59 which was the lowest (15th Feb.), the range for the week being 14 points. The eagerly awaited Gold Clause decision was at last given by the Supreme Court on Monday, the 18th instant, which turned out to be in favour of the Government and the prices thereupon rallied by a quarter of a cent. This rise, however, was practically lost in the succeeding days on March liquidation and absence of any important buying. A New York cable review states:—"The Gold decision were followed by advances of about 1 1/2 Dollar per bale. Good many buying orders were evidently placed for execution in anticipation that the elimination of that uncertainty would stimulate commodities generally. The realisation that the Gold decisions have left the situation virtually unchanged was followed by considerable liquidation but offerings were absorbed on reactions by trade buying. With the approach of the Holiday, business has tapered off, with traders awaiting more definite indications regarding general business prospects and developments in Washington. Liquidation of March prior to possible notices next week, consisted chiefly of switching into later deliveries. Mr. Wallace, the Secretary for Agriculture, announced that Oscar Johnson was proceeding to Europe with a view to improving the export situation. The mission has no special relation to stocks under the control of the Government. The spot situation has been firm and enquiry has improved slightly. The increased activity in cotton goods was checked by the reactionary tendency of the raw material markets."

BOMBAY, COTTON.

The local market closed unchanged. The highest rate for Broach A/May was Rs. 253 (18th Feb. night) and the lowest Rs. 244 (22nd Feb.), the range for the week being Rs. 9. The highest rate for Broach J/Aug. was Rs. 252 (18th Feb. night) and the lowest Rs. 242 22nd (Feb). The Teji-mandi premium is Rs. 10 for Broach A/May and Rs. 22 for Broach J/Aug. The premium for the monthly Teji-mandi maturing on the 21st March (Broach J/Aug. contract) is Rs. 8. The local market advanced to Rs. 253 on the night of the 18th instant on the news of the favourable Gold Clause decision but later weakened on unloading by disappointed longs and selling by Option-dealers. The Fourth All-India Cotton Forecast published on the 22nd instant showed the area under cultivation as 23,407,000 acres and the estimated Yield of 4,318,000 bales. The crop estimate proved to be slightly above the general expectation but as the quantity for Broach Cotton was only 134,000 bales, the market advanced on speculators and Offices buying.

The closing quotations compared with last week's are as follows:—

	Broach A/may
16th Feb.	Rs. 248 3/4
23rd Feb.	Rs. 248 3/4
	New York May.
15th Feb.	12.49
21st Feb.	12.50
	Liverpool May.
15th Feb.	6.80
22nd Feb.	6 85

SILVER.

The market advanced during the week on Bazar Short-covering and general buying stimulated by bullish foreign advices, but at the close, slightly eased on bear operators selling. The highest rate for Apr. Sett. was Rs. 68-10 (20th Feb.) and the lowest Rs. 67-9 (19th Feb.). The highest rate for Shanghai T. T. On London was 1-6 3/8 (22nd Feb.) and the lowest 1-6 1/16 (18th Feb.). The highest rate for London Silver was 25 3/16 (21st Feb.) and the lowest 24 13/16 (18th Feb.). New York (Ready) highest was 55 1/4 (20th Feb.) and the lowest 54 3/4 (18th Feb.). The highest rate for Montreal March Sett. was 55.30 (20th Feb.) and the lowest 54.90 (22nd Feb.). A London report states:—The speculative demand from the East (mentioned in the last week's review) continued and prices have risen accordingly. Demand from America also continued but it is possible that some buying in this market has lately been in connection with the purchase of Chinese Dollars by the Chinese Equalisation Fund. Negotiations for a further large amount are in progress and if successful, should give additional strength to the already steady market."

Saturday's closing rate for Apr. Sett. was Rs. 68-1. The Teji-mandi premium for Apr. Sett. was Rs. 1-8-0.

GOLD.

The closing rate on Saturday was Rs. 35-9 1/2 for Apr. Sett. The highest rate was Rs. 35-10 1/2 (23rd Feb.) and the lowest Rs. 35-3 (18th Feb.) The London-New York Cross-Rate fluctuated between 4.89 3/8 the highest (18th Feb.) and 4.86 1/4 the lowest (22nd Feb.). The highest closing rate for London-Paris Exchange was 73.88 (19th Feb.) and the lowest 73.47 22nd Feb.). The London price per ounce is £7-3-6 1/2 against £7-2-8 1/2 last week.

LINSEED.

The highest rate for May Sett. was Rs. 6-13-6 (19th Feb.) and the lowest Rs. 6-10-6.

WHEAT.

The highest rate is Rs. 4-8-0 (19th Feb.) and the lowest Rs. 4-6-0 (22nd Feb.)

CARDAMOM SALES

The Secretary of the Cardamom Krishigars Sangam, Kombai, has sent the following telegram:—

Kombai Cardamom market report. Result of to-day's auctions prices per thulam of 310 tolas, weight ungarbled strippings (Kothukai) Rs. 18/19, Malabar storepadams, Rs. 21/23 Mysore. No stock seeds, no stock, sold 450 thulams Market firm.

CALCUTTA SHARES DULL

Retail Trading

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co. have issued the following report:—

JUTE

The week under review was the most uninteresting for Jute shares. In absence of outside support, the market presented a dull appearance and whatever business was put through was of a retail character. The stir and fervour experienced during the last three months were conspicuously absent during the period under review. The favourable decision by the U. S. Supreme Court on Gold clause cases momentarily caused a flatter in the markets but this was a mere passing phase to arrest the downward trend of values in Jute shares. The manufactured and raw commodity markets were falling ones from day to day and at the time of writing these notes, the undertone is extremely weak in the cognate markets. Notwithstanding the weakness and nervousness displayed in other allied markets, the sentiment in our market is comparatively healthy as the adverse effect in other markets was not fully reflected in ours. For the time being our market will sway to and fro in harmony with other markets. It is our considered opinion that the markets will not take long to recover the points lost this week. The market sentiment is prone to easily take hold of any bullish factor to undo the bearish effect seen this week. Such a factor is to emanate imminently from America which is consolidating its position by strengthening the National Recovery Act. Turning to actual trading Fowrah fluctuated within range of a Rupee the peak being 64/12, the lowest 63/8, the close being 68/4. Kamarhatty and Kanknarrah were at one time 650 and 570 Ex. Div. respectively but subsequently receded to 633 and 555 respectively. In all other investment shares the prices were marked down by about Rupees ten the close being the turn easier. Anglo-India hovered round 537. Alliance were quoting 444, Auckland 272, Bally 255. Baranagore 210, Budge Budge 280. Belvedere 455, Orient 230, Cheviot 250, Delta 440, Champdany 212, Fort William 394, Fort Gloster 730. Gourepore were done at 505. Standard were good round 405. Dalhousie 440, Lansdowne 225, India 510, Union 556. Kelvin were reported at 670 Ex. In small priced shares Clive were steady round 37/8, National 27/12, Birla 7/4. Hukumchand 15/10, Adamjee 16/6, Soorah 22/4, Nuddea 71 Reliance 83 Presidency 6/Ex Divs, Waverly 3/4, Hessians closed 9/2, Jute 31.

COTTON.

Hardly anything worth recording was noticeable in this section. Muir mills recorded a big jump business being done at 360 Ex Div Kesoram were quoting 4/4, Bengal Nagpur 18/4, New Victoria ordinary 1/4.

COAL.

There was a selling pressure evident in the most popular counters Equitable, Hurriladih West Jamurriah, Bengal Coal. Equitable sagged to 36/8 Ex Hurriladih 16/6 Ex Bengal Coal had sellers at 282, West Jamuriah were quoting 11/12, Burrakur 13/12, New Beerbhoom 14/10, New Manbhoom 66/8, Standard 32, Dhemo main 1/4, Rewa 13, Mundalpore 7/4. The excitement manifest during the last fortnight has entirely fizzled out and there are more sellers than buyers of Coal scrips of every description.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In tune with other major sections, this section was also featureless and in many directions quotations were lower than those reported last week. Notwithstanding B. I. C. ordinary had buyers at 2/15 on rumours of dividend. Burma Corporation were freely offered at 5/13. Indian Wood Products had sellers at 33. In Engineering section, Indian Iron were easy at 7/10, Bengal Iron 4/8, Indian Standard Wagon were quoting 68, Burn and Co. ord. 362. In sugar section there was a trifle hardening of prices. Cawnpore were done at 37/12, Rohtas 11/10, Balrampur 20/4, Carew at 21, Murray Brewery 203, Punjab Sugar 312, Basti Sugar were reported at 245, Arthur Butler seller at Rs. 13, Samastipur 11, New Savan 13/12. In public utility concerns Bengal Telephone were easy at 18/8, Upper Ganges 13/6, U. P. Electric 162, Benares Electric 15/6, Muttra 11/4, Bengal Chemical were registered at 330, Triton Insurance 230, Midnapore Zemindary were in request at 73, Indian General Navigation were easy at 120, Port Shipping at 15/12.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb 26

Messrs. Lowis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest prices. £
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord	3 0 9
London Tin Corporation Ltd	0 10 1½
Turner and Newall	2 13 0
Associated Electric Industries	1 4 0
Attock Oil	0 8 0
Associated Portland Cement	21 2 0
Electric Supply Corporation	2 17 6
Ooregum Gold Minging Preferred	1 5 0
Beira Railways	0 15 10½
County of London Elec Supply Ord.	2 16 9
Marconi International Marine	1 16 3
Calendar's Cable and Constn Co	3 9 3
General Electric Ord	2 7 9
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 13 1½
L M and S Rly 4 per cent Pref	78 10 0
International Rlys of C America	dol. 4.60
Malayalam Plantations	1 14 9
British Burma Petroleum	0 5 9
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord	1 14 6
British S Africa (Chartered)	1 0 3
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 9 6
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 2 3
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 8 4.15% p.a.

Market quiet and unsettled. Interest confined to a few specialities.

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NEED OF A FREE SILVER MARKET

Case For Removal Of Import Duty

(Contributed)

The question of removal of the duty on silver is again at the forefront. Last year the Finance Member had thought it fit to remove a portion comprising of Rs. 5/13/9 per 100 tolas equal to annas 2½ per oz., gross, on the ground that the price of silver in India had risen enough to warrant an abrogation of that much amount out of a total duty of Rs. 17/9/3 per 100 tolas or annas 7½ per oz. The rate of silver ruling at the time was somewhere about Rs. 60. Thus a remainder of Rs. 11/11/6 was left over to serve no palpable purpose either to the public or to the Government.

An import duty on silver is a familiar feature in the history of Indian fiscal policy as now and then a Finance Member worried with his recurring Budget deficit has fallen upon this source of revenue with uncanny avidity. Silver has been a store of value to the vast masses of India and every year India is in the habit of making very large imports of silver which goes into consumption all over the country, for ornaments, silver-thread, plate and other similar purposes.

CAPITAL LEVY

Every time an import duty has been imposed, the Finance Member has been obliged to offer an apologia calculated to cover up the fact that the measure had behind it purely a revenue purpose But the fact remains that whatever the reasons put forward, it has in effect proved nothing less than a capital levy on the poor Indian masses.

The same happened in the fiscal year 1929-30 when the import duty was reimposed after its total removal since the year 1920.

This time, the Finance Member assumed the role of a 'silver producer' and wanted a protected market. Secondly he proposed thereby to appreciate the silver holdings of the Indian people and thirdly he promised to make use of the yield from the silver duty for nation-building purposes provided always other sources of revenue came up to his satisfaction. o requirements. The duty in the beginning brought the Finance Member a handsome return which tempted him nearly to louble it in the following years till he succeeded in killing the proverbial goose which laid the gold egg as the higher rate failed to bring revenue altogether. It should have been scrapped long ago for other reasons than the one already given.

DEAD TRADE

It is a patent fact that the duty instead of enhancing the value of people's silver holdings, on the other hand, accelerated the depreciation of the world price of silver, which in its turn reacted adversely on the Indian price. The silver trade as far as Indian markets are concerned, is nearly dead. The existence of a high import duty has proved a great obstacle in conducting trade in silver so much so that the leading Bullion Markets of India have almost lost their world importance.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO SMUGGLING.

Again the high duty on silver has given rise to, and encouraged smuggling on a tremendous scale. It cannot be believed that India who had been consuming, in pre-duty days, silver to the tune of one lac bars per year, has become a total abstainer as the absence of imports would tend to indicate. Even after allowing for the economic depression it is safe to estimate that India is still consuming at least half of the former amount. If this is the case, where do the supplies come from? The evidence strongly points to the fact that, inspite of the Government vigilance, the nefarious trade of smuggling in silver is going on in full swing as the spoils are big enough to cover the wildest risk. To put an effective check on this activity is an insuperable task in view of the vast land and sea customs line of India running into thousands of miles.

Hence the question arises why the Government are continuing an impost which is a barren source of revenue and a direct contributory to the nefarious trade of smuggling on such a vast scale. There is no other reason but the one put forward in the last budget speech while removing the Rs. 5/13/9 out of a total of Rs. 17/9/3; that the Government wished to see higher price of silver maintained in India.

EFFECT OF U. S. ACTION

The Government now need have no more anxiety on this count also. The passing of the American Silver Purchase Act of 1934 and the vigorous buying campaign of the American Government in the home and foreign markets have flared up the price by about Rs. 15 per 100 tolas from the last year's level. Further the Indian Government have entered into an international agreement as regards silver at the London Conference of 1933 and as such are assured of the market for selling their quota of about 35,000 bars per year, which leaves them no ground for having a protected market at home. The spirit of the London Conference clearly indicates that its purpose was to rehabilitate and stabilise the price of silver.

NEED OF A FREE MARKET

In order to achieve these commendable ends, it is essential to remove all restrictions and make a free market of silver in a country which one of the two largest consumers of silver in the world. It is, therefore, hoped that since America has taken the bold initiative at a tremendous risk and cost to bring up the silver prices, the least that can be expected of the Indian Government is to remove all restrictions on silver and make it a free market which will restore the confidence, adjust the disparities and revive the genuine trade in a commodity so highly priced in India. Part removals never help much. What is needed is a clean sweep of the total impost which has become so obsolete and a dead loss to the public and the Government.

Man is the master of his fate—IF HE HAS HEALTH! Hard knocks fall lightly, worry takes wings, if there's strength to meet life vigorously.

"ENERVIN" Tonic wine has been scientifically blended with nourishing food and Tonic Properties to remedy all nerve complaints. Taken regularly "ENERVIN" will restore the wasted health and strength caused by the most trying and enervating day. So start to-day and

Keep healthy by taking

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TONIC WINE

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OBTAINABLE FROM ALL PRINCIPAL STORES.

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IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

(Continued from page 8)

es; that the only safe course, the only civilised, and nationally desirable solution of this tangle lay in a "complete nationalisation of all means of transport in the country" made the first note of constructive criticism and statesmanlike pronouncement from the popular side,—of which any Legislature might be justly proud, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant. however, suffers from a certain monotony of utterance, smooth and flowing though his delivery be, which mars the general effect of his unquestionable brilliant contributions to the debate and even helpful suggestions. Speaking with the weight and dignity of a Deputy Leader of the largest Opposition group, Mr. Pant strikes one as fitted by nature and learning alike to be a leader in the House.

The Back Benchers.

What Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant lacks in fieriness or humour is often supplied by his back-benchers, when his immediate neighbour and colleague, Mr. Satyamurti, is silent. Mr. Satyamurti's repeated demands for Government spokesmen to intervene early in each debate was unheeded; but it indicated a desire of a worthy foeman to meet his match, and not merely to waste his effort on an undiscriminating crowd. But, in this debate at any rate, even he seemed to be suffering from that lack of preparation and a thorough acquaintance with the points at issue, which are otherwise so conspicuous in his speeches. too. Mr. Shri Prakash, Dr. Khare, Mr. B. Das, and some others of the Congress ranks made their contributions, of varying degrees of effectiveness and helpfulness in which the promise could but be faintly discerned of eventual capacity and readiness to make good their criticisms should they get their turn at the wheel. But one must hasten to record that it is not their fault that they cannot pitch their criticisms in a more constructive vein. The Law does not allow it, the Standing Orders do not facilitate it, the examples before them would not encourage it There are fashions, after all, even in such gatherings and the fashion to-day is not confined to the white Gandhi cap only; it is noticeable even in the style of oratory and the nature of the debate; and those who set such fashions, consciously or unconsciously, must take their share of credit or blame as the case may be.

The Independents were even less helpful on this occasion than is their custom. Their votes were erratic as usual, being independent in thought and word and vote. But even they felt grievances like those of the third class passengers, or the anomaly of a slow and halting Indianisation. It would take centuries, at the rate Indianisation is now proceeding in the superior ranks of the Railway service, said Mr. Aney, completely to Indianise the department. The Muslim speakers could not help striking a special note on this claims of minorities; but if that seemed to create a discord in some ears, the final vote on that motion amply proved that Hindus, or Muslims or Christians though we be, we are all of us Indians, and naturally desire that the loaf should be for Indians, even if the cake is to-day reserved for non-Indians.

Only Body Recognised By Union Govt.

SIR MAHARAJ SINGH'S TRIBUTE TO S. AFRICAN INDIAN CONGRESS AND ITS LEADERS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

Asked by the Associated Press representative as to whether Indians in South Africa were interested in India, Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, who returned to Delhi yesterday, said "South African Indians are deeply interested in India and her problems." Leading newspapers in India were eagerly read by hundreds of South African Indians despite the fact that only 15 per cent. had been born in India.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Turning to educational development Sir Maharaj Singh said that the standard of literacy among South African Indians was far higher than in India. Over 80 per cent Indian boys and about 30 per cent. Indian girls of school-going age were at school in South Africa. Secondary education, however, was still in a backward condition, though a number of institutions were open to Indians. The facilities for university and professional education were extremely restricted, though here also a beginning had been made there now being three Indians in Cape Town University, while of the Johannesburg University recently agreed for the first time in its history to admit an Indian. In Transvaal and Cape Province both primary and secondary education were free to Indians and Europeans alike. In Natal, however, fees were still being taken from Indians and natives even for primary education, though recently the fees for Indian girls had been substantially reduced.

SLUMS ACT SEQUEL

Socially, Sir Maharaj Singh said that the South African Indians continued to improve their status in spite of many difficulties, for instance, the number of Indians in Natal living in small bungalows was continually increasing. "It is to be hoped", said Sir Maharaj Singh, "that the new Slums Act would do something to ameliorate the condition of Indians, many of whom live in poverty. Indian languages are still used by a great majority of South African Indians for the purposes of conversation. Knowledge of English, however, is steadily growing and it is probable that in course of time acquaintance with Indian language and customs will decrease."

FINE TYPE OF MEN

Concluding Sir Maharaj Singh said that South African Indians as a whole were a fine type of men. "The Government and people in India during his time, took a keen interest in their welfare and he had no doubt they would always continue to do so. In view of the many great difficulties in which they were placed and which had not disappeared despite improvement in recent years, they deserved the sympathy and encouragement of the people of India.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESS

Referring to the Congress, Sir Maharaj Singh said "by far the strongest and most representative body of S. African Indians is the South African Indian Congress. It is the only body recognised by the Union Government, Government of India and their Agent. Its leaders are men of ability, experience and courage. The future of South African Indians is safe in their hands."

Sir Maharaj Singh will leave to-night for Jullundar.—A. P.

"BANDE-MATARAM"

(By Bankim Chandra Chatterji.)

Mother I bow to thee!
Rich with thy hurrying streams,
Bright with thy orchard gleams,
Cool with thy winds of delight,
Dark fields waving, Mother of Might,
Mother free.
Glory of moon-light dreams,
Over thy branches and lordly streams,
Clad in thy blossoming trees
Mother, giver of ease,
Laughing low and sweet!
Mother, I kiss thy feet,
Speaker sweet and low!
Mother, to thee I bow,
With many strengths thou art mighty and stored
To thee I call, Mother and Lord!
Thou who savest, arise and save
To her I cry who ever her foemen drove
Back from plain and sea
And shook herself free.
Thou art wisdom, thou art law,
Thou art heart, our soul, our breath
Thou the love divine, the awe
In our hearts that conquers death.
Thine the strength that nerves the arm.
Thine the beauty, thine the charm
Every image made divine
In our temples is but thine.
Thou art Durga, Lady and Queen,
With her hands that strike and her swords of sheen.
Thou art Lakshmi lotus-throned.
And the Muse a hundred-toned.
Pure and perfect without peer
Mother, lend thine ear.
Rich with thy hurrying streams,
Bright with thy Orchard gleams,
Dark of hue. O candid fair
In thy soul, with jewelled hair
And thy glorious smile divine,
Loveliest of all earthly lands,
Showering wealth from well-stored hands,
Mother, Mother mine!
Mother sweet, I bow to thee,
Mother great and free.

—Translated by Arvind Ghose.

(According to Mr. R. D. Bell, Home Member of the Government of Bombay, the "Bande Mataram" cannot be called India's National Song any more than can the Tricolour Flag be called the National Flag of the country.)

BASSEIN MUNICIPALITY

Election Results

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Feb. 27.

The results of the triennial elections to the Bassein Municipality held on Saturday last have been declared. The elected members are:—Messrs. Abaji Ramchandra Patil, Damodar Lakshman Purandhare (sitting member), E. P. Cohelo, N. G. Galvankar (sitting member), Anant Sundar Joshi, Atmaram Manohardas Shah, Mahadeo Krishnaji Mahatre, Dattatraya Waman Raut, Dattatraya V. Samant, Ranchhoddas Devidas. (sitting member), C. R. Rajani, (sitting member), Anant Vinayak Kocharekar, Kastya Manakya (sitting member), Nusserwanji Cawasji, (sitting member), and Francis Zuzin Kun, Aminkhan Mahomed Khan and Mahomed Yusuf Mahomed Kasam.

It appears from the list of elected members that the Non-Brahmin party is in the majority. They are putting up Mr. D. R. Raut for the presidential election.

The names of the Government nomineees will be announced shortly.

ELEVEN ARRESTED IN GAMBLING RAID

The Bombay C. I. D. carried out a raid in a room at Kalbadevi Road on Tuesday night and arrested eleven persons alleged to be gambling in "satta" khel.

Chaganlal Chotalal and ten others were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday when the police applied for an extension of the bail order to March 13 The application was granted.

PUNJAB GETS LIGHT SHOWER

Western Disturbance Passes Away Eastwards

POONA, February 27.

The Western disturbance passed away Eastwards through the extreme north after causing fairly widespread light showers in the Punjab, Kumaon Hills, Simla and Dalhousie, each one of those places reporting a quarter of an inch.

Elsewhere the weather is dry.

FORECAST.

Scattered light showers may occur in the United Provinces. Generally dry weather elsewhere.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a m. of 27-2-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.003 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.8 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 82.1 degrees 2.0 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 70.6 degrees 1.4 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 77 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E N E

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 27-2-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.0deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.07 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.88 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir," Dinajpur (Bengal).

BAMRAULI TO BE IMPORTANT CENTRE

New Railway Junction Near Aerodrome Will Be Built Shortly

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 27.

Bamrauli, where the Allahabad Aerodome is situated, is likely to become an important Railway centre.

It is understood that proposals to build a new junction in the immediate vicinity of the Aerodrome are being considered. There is a further likelihood of the question of constructing a large central Railway Workshop near by being taken up early.—A. P.

AIRMAIL ARRIVES AT KARACHI

KARACHI, February 27.

Tata's Airmail 'plane from Madras arrived last evening and the Lahore Airmail arrived this morning.

Airmail from Australia arrived at 8-10 a.m. to-day and the Airmail for Croydon left at 9-20 a.m., this morning with one passenger.

CLERK DIES FROM OPIUM POISONING

Suffering from the effects of opium poisoning, R. K. Kulkarni, a clerk employed in the firm of Anant Shivaji Desai at Moti Bazaar, was removed from his office to the G. T. Hospital on Tuesday and died the same day.

The inquest was postponed pending the report of the Chemical analyser.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Bombay Heading For Cricket Championship Of India

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

BOMBAY'S WONDERFUL VICTORY AGAINST W. I. STATES

In the third round contest of the Western Zone in the Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship of India Bombay gained a surprisingly easy victory against the Western India States and qualified for the semi-final round where they meet the Hyderabad Cricket Association next week-end. The States came here with a big reputation, having defeated a strong combination as that of Sind in a comfortable manner. Their battle array of bowlers consisting of Amarsingh, Ramji, Meyer, Narsingrao, Gurtu and Manilal was expected to make mince meat of our colts. To their utter surprise and consternation, they found that their mighty truadlers had little terror for them. In the first innings at any rate, they were punished severely.

MERCHANT AND CHURY'S FINE INNINGS

Jai won the toss and to the surprise of all, went in himself to open the Bombay account. As might be expected, he returned to the camp with the score sheet blank. Then Hindlekar and Merchant got together and playing with the patience of a Job, raised the home total to 141 for the second wicket. Merchant was responsible for a magnificent contribution of 101 runs. Hindlekar produced a splendid 48. Their successors carried on the good work and collected 377 for Bombay. Wadkar (33), Chury (78), Richards (27) and Contractor (46) contributed materially to this fine achievement.

COLONEL MISTRY CAUGHT NAPPING

It is worthy of notice that four batsmen, Merchant, Wadkar, Havewalla and D'Avoine, were out l.-b.-w., Meyer claiming the first three. Col. K. M. Mistry, the Umpire, issued all these verdicts, Another decision of his which surprised me, was against Hindlekar for hit wicket. He was then at the bowler's end and, therefore, he was not entitled to declare. It was for the other Umpire to do so. A technical error, no doubt.

TALPADE AND RICHARDS PLAY HAVOC

When the turn for the Bombay bowlers came to show their fettle, they acquitted themselves in an amazing fashion. Richards and Talpade skittled out eight of the States batsmen between them evenly for the paltry score of 58. At this critical juncture, Colah and Yadvendrasingh rose above the mist of terrible depression and playing brilliantly forced their score up to 128 for the next wicket. Colah's 82 was the result of one of his finest performances. The Kathiawar innings ended at 154. Richards produced the handsome analysis of 13 overs, 4 maidens, 48 runs and 4 wickets, while Talpade outshone his colleague in his 10 overs with, 3 maidens, 25 runs and 4 wickets.

JAI'S JUDGMENT PROVES CORRECT.

Although Bombay earned the right of sending their opponents to field again, by virtue of their lead of 223 runs, Jai rightly decided not to insist on the follow-on Code. There was every possibility of the States Brigade annihilating the local batsmen on a worn out wicket in the fourth innings, and bringing off a spectacular victory. Besides he could not be too sure of the destructive capacity of his own bowlers. As it happened, both the batsmen and bowlers, under his command, had a miserable time in their second ventures.

AMARSING AND RAMJI'S DESTRUCTIVE FEATS.

Amarsingh and Ramji started their fine works in the second innings when they demolished five Bombay wickets for 47 runs. Had not Merchant, (32), Contractor (46) and Jai 55 (not out) come to the rescue of their side, Bombay might have been in a terrible plight. Fortunately, their scores left Bombay in an invulnerable position. In this innings, Amarsingh claimed 6 wickets for 71 runs and Ramji 4 for 29.

MEYER AND MANILAL'S HEROIC EFFORTS.

The States were called upon to perform the impossible task of producing 388 runs in about 4 hours to win the match. Their skipper, R. J. O. Meyer, took the lead in lasting out at the Bombay bowlers. He forced up the score to 121 in 80 minutes when Wadkar brought about his downfall. Though lucky to be dropped early in his career, he was unfortunate in missing the century by 9 runs. With the assistance of Manilal (76 not out) and Narsingrao (45), the Visitors' score rose to 223 for 6 wickets. Then came the tea interval. On resumption, Bombay sprang a surprise by capturing the remaining four wickets for 13 runs, and won the match by 148 runs with 55 minutes to spare.

SOME OUTSTANDING PERFORMERS.

This match has conclusively proved Jai's capacity for Captaincy. In the matter of tactics, utilisation of his bowling stock and arrangement of the field, he has shown remarkable ability. There may be some difference of opinion about his batting orders. But regard must be had of the fact that there were no regular opening batsmen in his team, nor had the others settled themselves in particular positions. He had therefore to suit the situation rather than the convenience of individual players.

Then there is Vijay Merchant who practically carried his side on his shoulders. His efforts in all departments of the game were beyond all praise Wadkar has done so in a lesser degree. While Chury and Contractor have become the run-getters of their side, Richards and Talpade as stock bowlers have fared well, though the latter needs a little tightening-up at times. The performance of Hindlekar behind the stumps as well as in front was creditable indeed. During the two innings, he allowed only 4 and 5 extras respectively, and held six catches nicely.

THE TEAM AGAINST HYDERABAD.

The team which won the splendid victory against Western India States has been retained for the semi-final match against Hyderabad Cricket Association, with one exception. P. A. D'Avoine has been pushed into the reserve force and Fali Kanadia brought back again. The dismissal of the former has caused some consternation in "the Rest" camp. It can not be denied that D'Avoine has proved a batting failure both in Poona and Bombay. His supporters attribute this to his batting order at the tail end. They say that if he were sent up earlier, he would surely shine and show his mettle. I am, however in the dark why Fali Kanadia is being pushed in and out in this manner. From the way Bombay has defeated the formidable Kathiawar combination, it may be confidently hoped that they will not have any serious difficulty in disposing of Hyderabad and qualify for the final round to meet Northern India. I hope the B. P. (P.) C. A. will now reconsider their decision of playing the final at Bombay instead of Delhi.

Wednesday's Meeting Poorly Attended

Dinos Beats Dr. Strabismus In Chief Event

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

The mid-week fixture at Mahaluxmi yesterday failed to attract a large crowd because it was a working day, but those present were overjoyed when Glory, a hot favourite obliged in the opening event. Four well backed horses scored in a card of nine races enabling punters to recover some of their losses. Jockey Blyth was the only rider to record a double and E. S. Godfrey the only trainer to saddle two winners.

Marrable who has been out of luck rode a splendid finish on Dinos in the Tickford Park Plate. The stable connections brought of a great coup with the son of Diomedes, who as not fancied by the public. Dr. Strabismus and Talk were the rage in the betting, late support also coming for Ootman. The race was run at a fast pace and Talk had little chance of settling down. Dinos managed to retain the lead till the Judge's Box where Dr. Strabismus made a spirited bid for victory, just going under by the shortest of heads. To many spectators it appeared that the doctor had got there, but the man behind the wire was in the best position to judge in such a ticklish situation. Ootman who was a bad third, however gave indication of a return to form and is sure to find consolation.

Zita Atones.

When Zita failed on Hospital Day about a month ago there was a hue and cry over her doleful display. With a change of jockeys the daughter of Bourbon made ample amends in the Lewes Plate (Div. I) yesterday winning from pillars to post. What could have happened to her on the previous occasion, is yet unexplained, for sht was in a good position and travelling well when she unaccountably faded out of the picture. On her showing against a big troop yesterday Col. Vance's filly should win a higher class. An unexpected incident occurred in this race Hooray and Whatanight colliding in front of the stands when on the way to the starting post. Whittle and J. O'Neale were thrown, their mounts running away to the 6 furlong post. Both horses were caught by the starter's assistants and remounted. Whatanight actually finished third behind the winner after her escapade.

Th two divisions of the St. Patrick's Handicap were won by favourites in Comprehension and Himat, both scoring convincingly. Blyth and Raffaele engaged a duel for mastery in the Scaltback Handicap which was interesting to watch. The former forced Chebli home after it looked as though, Seaton Ross would bring home the bacon.

Aura Must Be Transferred.

The manner in which Aura trounced a big field in Div. II of the Lewes Plate, made it clear that the daughter of Dark Legend is a cut about Class IV horses. Oratoria ran kindly for Spackman and may yet find opportunity before the season ends.

Rushdi owed his success in Div. I of the Mumbra Plate to the strong handling of Spackman. Shiniar had the grey's measure for a few strides near home but Rushdi came on again to win an exciting race.

Whiteside's Return.

Norman Whiteside, the popular lightweight almost won the Mumbra Plate (Div II) on Asian Beg, and the success of Mr. Dhalla's bay would have given immense pleasure to the numerous admirers of this jockey. Whiteside displayed his old dash but Whittle on Barkhat came with great rattle to beat Asian Beg by a short head.

An unnecessary protest by Simmons, the rider of Lookman in the Jhelum Plate, gave the backers of Glory an anxious time. It will be recalled that Northmore objected to Simmons on Muhaisin last Saturday and it seemed rather strange that the same jockey's should be concerned again. As the stewards were rather hard on Northmore who protested on good grounds, I wonder whether they gave Simmons a taste of the same medicine.

The Daily Double paid Rs. 61/8 to those who coupled Aura and Himat. As the Daily Treble was not won, the sum of Rs. 2560 has been carried forward.

1st Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE JHELUM PLATE
Distance—1¼ Miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,500: second Rs. 500: third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Diamond,s GLORY, 9-3, Northmore 1
Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's LOOKMAN, 813, Simmons 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's MABROOK, 7-3, Graham 3
The Rani Saheb of Miraj Jnr's OUTLOOK, 7-6, Devison ... 4

Time: 2 mins. 21-1|5 secs.

Won by short head; 2 length; 2 lengths.

Favourite.—Glory.

1st tote paid Rs. 28 for win, and Rs. 10; Rs. 53 and Rs. 122 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 14 for win and Rs. 8; Rs. 26-8 and Rs. 61 for places.

All ran.

Winner trained by J. E. Malone.

2nd Race: 3-0 p. m.

THE MUMBRA PLATE
(Division I.)
Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000 third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I that have not won a race in that Class value Rs. 3,000 or over after 31st March, 1934 and for all Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Jassim Hamadi's RUSHDI 9-3 Spackman 1
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's SHINIAR 7-13 Burn 2
Mr. F. B. Burjorjee's ZOOLUM 7-5 Whittle 3
Mr. A R A. Wahab's MAHOOT 8-12 Blythe 4

Time: 1m. 51s.

Won by: 1/2l, 1l, 11/2l.

Favourite: Farhan Pasha.

1st Tote Paid Rs. 221 for win, Rs. 51, Rs. 22 and Rs. 56 for places.

2nd Tote Paid Rs. 110-8 for win, Rs. 25-8, for 11 and Rs. 28 for places.

All Ran.

Winner Trained by: Syed Fatah.

3rd Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE LEWES PLATE.
(Division II)
Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Eve's AURA 8-9 Brace 1
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's IRISH RIGHT 8-9 Blyth 2
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's ORATORIO 8-11 Spackman 3
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's BETTY BOOP 8-7 Burn 4

1st tote paid Rs. 21 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 39 and Rs. 42 for places.

2nd tote paid Rs. 10-8 for win, Rs. 7, Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 21 for places.

Time: 1m. 14 3/5s.

Won by 2 lengths; 1 length; sht. hd.

Favourite: Aura.

Not Run: Golden Trail (9-0).

Winner Trained by: Jennings.

4th Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE SCALTBECK HANDICAP
Distance—1¼ Miles.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250 third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class II which have not won a race in that class of over one mile after 31st March 1934.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's CHEBLI, 9-0, Blyth .. 1
Maharaj Madan Sing's SEATON ROSS, 8-3, Raffaele 2
Mr. Eve's SUPERLATIVE, 8-1, Brace 3
Mr. Edward Esmond's HALFMAST, 8-1, Burn 4

All ran.

Won by head, 1-1|2 lengths, neck.

Time: 2 mins. 7 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 92 for win, Rs. 30, Rs. 42 and Rs. 18 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 46 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 21 and Rs. 9 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

5th Race: 4-30 p. m.

ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP
(Division I.)
Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000 second, Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's COMPREHENSION, 8-8, Munro .. 1
H. H the Maharaja of Kashmir's TRURO, 8-1, Sibbritt 2
Mr. Eve's EVE, 8-9, Brace 3
Mr. Gemini's HAVANA II, 7-11, O'Neale 4

Not Run:—Naidor 9-7. Grecian Orb 7-13 and Pottage 7-11.

Won by 1|2 length, 3|4 length, short-head.

Time:. 1 min. 13 2|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 32 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 24 and Rs. 18 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 16 for win, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 12 and Rs. 9 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

6th Race: 5-0 p. m.

ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP.
(Division II)
Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. R. K. F. Singh's HIMAT, 8-5, Burn 1
Mr. W Evans' BISMARCK II, 8-4, Whittle 2
Mr. Kelso's FAIRFORD, 9-2, Marrable 3
Messrs. M. C. Patel and A. M. Irani's LAST ADVENTURE, 7-0, Stokes 4

Not Run:—Michette 9-0 and Cultra 8-1.

Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, 1 length.

Time: 1 min. 13 1|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 40 for win, Rs. 28, Rs. 38 and Rs. 41 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 20 for win, Rs. 11-8, Rs. 19 and Rs. 20-8 for places

Winner trained by E. S Godfrey.

7th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE TICKFORD PARK PLATE
Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,500 third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I which have not won a race in that class since 30th October 1934 and all horses in Class II.

Mr. A. Higgins' DINOS, 8-9, Marrable 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's DR. STRABISMUS, 8-5, Burn .. 2
Mr. L. S. Lalvani's OOTMAN, 8-3, Davison 3
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's TALK, 8-5, Stokes 4

All ran.

Won by shorthead, 4 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 min. 25 1|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 67 for win, Rs. 28, Rs. 18 and Rs. 23 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 33-8 for win, Rs. 14 Rs. 9 and Rs. 11-8 for places.

Winner trained by owner.

8th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE LEWES PLATE
(Division I.)
Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Col. R. L. Vance's ZITA, 8-12, Blyth 1
Mr. Eve's QUICK IMAGE, 8-0, Brace 2
Mr. M. Wemyss' WHATANIGHT, 8-4, O'Neale 3
Mrs. R. H. Tucker's PERRIER, 7-13 (carr. 8-0) Northmore .. 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 74 for win, Rs. 31, Rs. 70 and Rs. 113 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 37 for win, Rs 15-8, Rs. 35 and Rs. 56-8 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

9th Race: 6-30 p. m.

THE MUMBRA PLATE
(Division II)
Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700 third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I that have not won a race in that Class value Rs. 3,000 or over after 31st March, 1934 and for all Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Sayed Jawad's BARKAT, 7-7, Whittle 1
Mr. M. Dhalla's ASLAN BEG, 7-6, Whitside 2
Maharaj Madan Singh's SONIA, 7-10, Burn 3
Mr. M. C. Patel's KABAILA, 8-8, Davison 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 399 for win, Rs. 95, Rs. 61 and Rs. 38 for places.

Second tote paid Rs 199-8 for win, Rs. 42-8, Rs. 30-8 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by K. H. Irani.

Western India Tennis Tournament

BALAGOPAL MAKES HIS DEBUT.

Sixteen matches were decided in the Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament on Wednesday of the nine matches in Men's Singles which were all in the fourth round, only two ran into three sets. The rest were decided in easy straight sets. F. F. Vakharia dragged Tew through the length of sixteen games in the first set. In the second set however Tew conceded but one game to his opponent.

BALAGOPAL'S DEBUT.

Balagopal of Madras made his debut in Bombay by disposing of Dhalla at the expense of three games all told. In common with his South Indian compatriots, he excels in cut strokes and has an easy style about him. He should not have much difficulty in eliminating Charanjiva whom he meets in the fifth round. Bobb and Azim will now meet Rachappa, the Mysore champion and Puncee, the Yugoslavian Ace respectively.

Brilliance and doggedness were embodied in the respective personalities of Charanjiva and Lewis. After duelling over three sets the more versatile and experienced player won. Gupte and Suntook had a similar tussle, the former winning the verdict ultimately. D. M. Khatau's smashing defeat at the hand of A. M. D. Pitt was rather surprising. It looks as if the Ex-champion is determined to fight for his old glory. Krishnaswamy, the all-India Doubles Champion, is sure to find in him a very difficult hurdle to get over. Tew is awaiting his Waterloo in the next round when he meets Pallada, the Yugoslavian No. 2.

GUPTE AND PEREIRA YIELD AT LAST.

Yesterday's unfinished match between Charanjiva and Ranbir Singh and Andrew Pereira and Gupte was played over again. It was commenced at 3-30 p.m. to avoid unsettlement of the day's programme. It turned out to be the best match of the day, despite oppressive heat of the hour. Charanjiva and Pereira again proved the deciding factors on either side although Ranbir Singh was more helpful than on the previous day. The superior strategy and finishes of the Punjab pair told in the end.

Barring the contest between Miss F. Talyarkhan and Mrs. H. B. Clayton in the Women's Singles in which they fought out the issues in a protracted debate, the remaining matches were decided in straight sets. The matches in the Mixed Doubles were equally one sided affairs.

THE RESULTS.

MEN'S SINGLES—FOURTH ROUND.

T B Balagopal beat B D Dhalla 6—1, 6—2.

J Charanjiva beat W D C Lewis 6—4, 8—6, 6—2.

S A Azim beat P Buschow 6—1, 6—2.

A M D Pitt beat D M Khatau 6—1, 6—3.

E V Bobb beat C L Tibra 6—2, 6—4.

A G Gupte beat A C Suntook 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

J E Tew beat F F Vakharia 9—7, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES—SECOND ROUND.

J Charanjiva and Ranbir Singh beat A C Pereira and A G Gupte 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.

Miss L Row beat Mrs. G C Phillips 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs N M Levien beat Mrs A M Dughard 6—4 6—3.

Miss F Talyarkhan beat Mrs H B Clayton 3—10, 6—4, 6—2.

Miss L Woodbridge beat Mrs S M Captain 6—3, 6—3.

Miss C M Phillips beat Miss M J Wadia 6—3, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES—SECOND ROUND.

E V Bobb and Miss L Row beat P Buschow and Miss Von Leyden 6—2, 6—0.

P K S Chari and Mrs T G Pocha beat O Sutton and Mrs Osbourne Carey 6—4, 6—3.

A C Pereira and Mrs A M Dughard beat V M Wanarse and Miss D Pocha 6—4, 6—2.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS AT 4-15 P.M.

CENTRE COURT.

Krishnaswami vs G F Fernandez followed by L Brooke Edwards and V V Bobb vs K M Merchant and G L Merchant, followed by B Rachappa and Balagopal vs Chief of Jath and Rajkumar of Jath.

COURT NO. 1.

B Rachappa vs Ranjit Bhavani, followed by Mrs Griffiths and Krishnaswami vs Lady Sylla Petit and J Tata, followed by possible Match Winners of above vs Mrs B H Vakil and P Pereira.

COURT NO. 4.

S A Azim and V M Wanarse vs D M Khatau and B C V Mehta, followed by Miss L Row and Partner vs Mrs Osborne-Carey and Mrs Acott.

COURT NO. 5.

P P Khergaumwalla and J A Dadysett vs S V Rao and T R Mahalingam, followed by Mrs S R Watson and Mrs N M Levein vs Miss D Pocha and Mrs T Pocha.

COURT NO. 6.

Miss W J Wadia and Miss J E Pundole vs Mrs A M Dugard and A N Other, followed by Mrs K I Blundell vs Mrs S M Captain or Miss L Woodbridge.

TO PLAY ON FIRST AVAILABLE COURT.

J E Tew and Mrs W A Bell vs Merchant and Miss L M Merchant.

L Brooke Edwards and E V Bobb vs R F Stroud and C W Owen or K M Merchant and G L Merchant.

GYMKHANA COMPOUND COURTS AT 5 P.M.

COURT NO. 5.

Mrs. H E Jones and Mrs H B Clayton vs Miss F S Talyarkhan and Mrs K Kania.

COURT NO. 6.

R G Hopkins and P Buschow vs S J Rao and S R Rao.

GWALIOR CUP TOURNAMENT

Lusitanians' Second Draw

The Lusitanians were held to a one goal draw by the B.B. & C.I. Railway last evening in the Gwalior Cup Tournament. The game was marred by wild hitting the B.B. men being the chief offenders, nevertheless the game was a very fast one and well worth watching. The game commenced at a hot pace both sides being attacked in turn. The first half saw the teams on level terms the score board reading blank. Ten minutes after resumption, Alvarez scored a goal which the Railway goalie should have cleared. Late in this half P. Corr scored the equaliser from a penalty corner. Full time arrived without any addition to the score.

Almeida N. Fernandes and the Backs played excellent hockey while Corr intercepted the passes of the Lusitanians neatly. Almeida was a constant source of danger to the B.B. defence. Leo Pinto kept goal wonderfully, and he was chiefly responsible for saving his side from a defeat.

Extra time was played but to no effect.

THE RESULT

Lusitanians A	1 Goal
B. B. & C. I.	1 Goal

Umpires: Messrs Nagporewalla and Hibbert.

To-day's Game: B.E.S.T. Vs. Christ Church Old Boys at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY REFEREES ASSOCIATION

Important Resolution Passed At General Meeting

The Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Referees Association states:—

The following resolution was passed unanimously at a General Meeting of the Referees' Association.

"No member of the B. R. A. shall officiate in any Tournament, which does not recognize the right of the B. R. A. Committee, elected by its members, to appoint officials in any tournament in which they are invited to participate, in conjunction with the representative, or representatives appointed by the Tournament Committees, who shall have the right,—if the selection is not approved of,—to refer the appointments back to the Committee of the B. R. A. for further consideration."

My Association feel that by giving publicity to this resolution it will help clear up any misconception that may exist in the minds of those requiring the services of the B. R. A.

NOTTS FLOUTS COUNTY AGREEMENT

Advisory Committee Defers Action Until March 21

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

At a meeting of the Advisory County Cricket Committee the resolution proposed by Middlesex and seconded by Lancashire was unanimously passed, Notts not voting, declaring that Notts last season did not abide by the agreement reached on November 23, 1933 whereby it was expected that the question of fast, short bowling on the leg-side would be settled by the goodwill and active co-operation of the captains.

The resolution added that it had been found difficult to reconcile the recent statement that the policy of Notts is to abide by the M.C.C. rules with the no-confidence vote on January 16, which is interpreted as approval of a type of bowling contrary to the spirit of the game.

On the assurance of Notts that the resolution was not intended to bear this interpretation the Committee deferred action until after the Notts annual meeting on March 21 at which Notts policy will be reviewed.

Sushila Bannerjee Scholarship

Applications are invited from Indian Women graduates who have teaching experience, for the "Sushila Bonnerjee" scholarship of £250 given by the above, scholarship for 15 months to qualify at a Training College in England, on condition of continuing to serve as teacher on return. Apply by 21st March with copies of testimonials and recommendation letters to Mrs. S. C Mukerjee, 9, Lower Rawdon Street, Calcutta.

Govt.'s Apologia For Failure

Translating Whitley Recommendations Into Action

Financial Stringency Excuse For Slackness In Enforcing Washington Hours Convention On Railways

NEW DELHI, February 25.

A distinct proof of the progress made by the Central as well as the Provincial Governments in implementing the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour involving central and provincial legislation and administrative action on their part is given in the third Report on the subject issued by the Department of Industries and Labour of the Government of India. Voluminous as the report is, it provides a fund of information giving the reasons for accepting or rejecting the recommendations of the Whitley Commission.

One important recommendation submitted by the Whitley Commission which was implemented by the Government of India was that the statutory intervals in hours of work in factories should ordinarily amount to not less than an hour in the aggregate. Employers should be at liberty to distribute this hour in such periods as they think best after consultation with the operatives and subject to the sanction of the Chief Inspector of Factories. The Government of India observe in this connection that the employers, however, are not permitted to split up the intervals into periods of less than half an hour as there appeared to be little demand for such a refinement and it would have added appreciably to difficulties of administration.

As regards mines, the Whitley Commission recommended that managements should arrange for wages not to be paid on a rest day; failing such arrangement Government should prohibit the practice. This recommendation was brought to the notice of managements of mines through the local Governments concerned and from inquiries made it appears that the practice of paying wages on the rest day has been discontinued by a large majority of colliery owners. Legislation on the subject it is observed, does not, therefore, seem called for.

TRANSFORT LABOUR.

The Indian Dock Labourers' Act, 1934, which received the Governor-General's assent on 19th August 1934 and will come into force on a day to be notified later gives effect to the "Draft Convention concerning the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading and unloading ships" (revised 1932) adopted at the 16th session of the International Labour Conference held in April 1932 and will enable the Government of India to carry out their decision to ratify the convention. The Act enables the Government of India to frame safety regulations and to require the reporting of accidents. The Act will be enforced by Inspectors appointed by Local Governments.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Indian seamen whilst serving on ships within India's territorial waters have acquired the right to compensation as a result of the amendments made by the Indian Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act, 1933.

UNIONS AND CO-OPS.

The Government of India have rejected the submission of the Whitley Commission that a registered trade union should not be precluded from initiating and conducting co-operative credit or supply societies. The ground for the rejection by the Government of India was that in their opinion it would not be practicable for a single body corporate to be at one and the same time trade union registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act and also a Co-operative Society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act and they do not consider that a trade union as such is likely to be a satisfactory agency for conducting co-operative activities. At the same time, there is nothing in the existing law to prevent some or all of the members of a trade union from forming themselves into a co-operative society with a separate constitution. In the circumstances, the Government of India have decided to take no action on the recommendation.

The Central Government convened a Conference of Chief Inspectors in August 1933 to examine the Factories Bill before its introduction in the Legislative Assembly and several Chief Inspectors were later present to assist the Select Committee.

As regards sanitary conditions underground in coal mines, the Local Governments concerned have been reminded of the importance of the matter and it has been suggested to them that a beginning might be made as soon as possible.

The Railway Board have accepted the principle that there should be no racial discrimination and that communal discrimination should be eliminated in future recruitment but have rejected the recommendation that on completion of one year's continuous service all employees of railways should be eligible to join a provident fund.

"HOURS" CONVENTION.

Regarding the Washington and Geneva Conventions on hours of railway employees, Government have accepted the policy, but while the regulations have been given statutory effect on the State-managed railways in India, the progress in giving effect to them on the railways has been unfortunately interrupted by the present financial stringency. These railways have been advised to give effect to the regulations as far as may be possible without incurring extra cost.

STAFF LOAN FUND.

The Railway Board have responded to the recommendation of the Whitley Commission by forming on all Class I State-managed and Company-managed railways Co-operative Credit Societies. A lower paid staff loan fund has been instituted on the E. I. and N. W. Railways.

The Report then deals with prevention of food adulteration measures in various provinces.

Maternity benefit legislation, which was advocated by the Whitley Commission, has been implemented in almost all the provinces.

The report then refers to child welfare centres and women's clinics, in industrial areas like Bombay, Madras and Cawnpore.

The report then goes on to mention the efforts at securing representations for Labour and Trade Unions in Municipal Corporations in various provinces.

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It is understood that in order to cope with increased work in the Judicial Commissioner's Court resulting from the appointment of the 2nd Additional Judicial Commissioner, the Frontier Government are considering the question of the appointment of an Assistant Legal Remembrancer.

Help Kidneys

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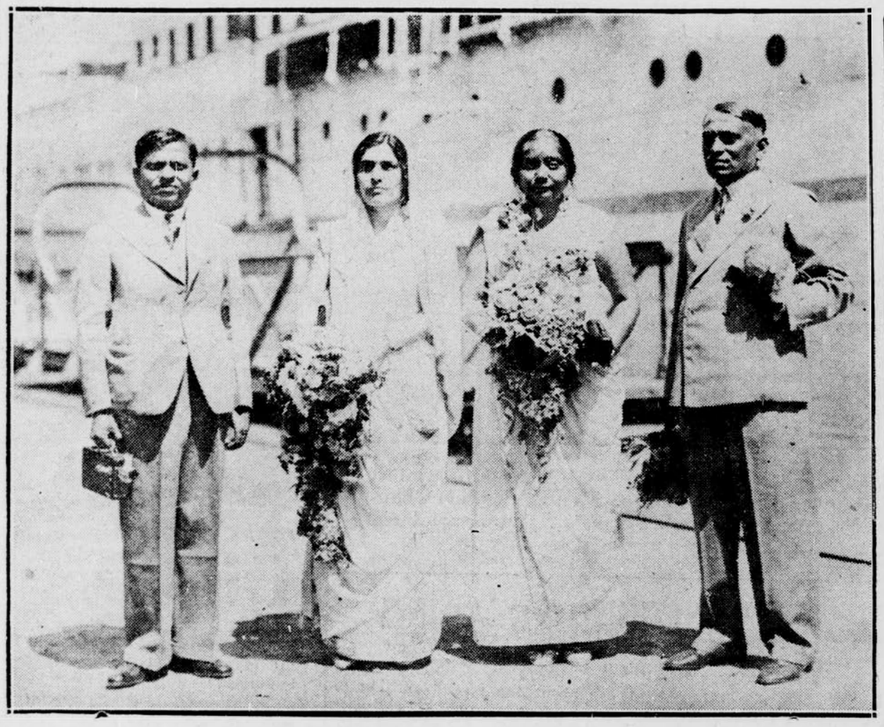

Mr. and Mrs. Jalandwalla who, with Miss Masani, left Bombay on Monday for a tour round the world.

"RUPTURE OF SPLEEN"

"By Repeated Assaults Or Other Forms Of Violence By Suspect"

JURY'S VERDICT ON GIRL'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH

"We consider that the death of the deceased was caused under suspicious circumstances. It is most likely that the deceased came by her death due to rupture of spleen caused by repeated assaults by the suspect or it may be likely that death was due to other forms of violence committed by the suspect." This was the unanimous verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury at the adjourned inquest concluded on Wednesday over Mariambai Rahimtoola, (12) a girl, whose body, it will be remembered, was exhumed as a result of reports sent to the Police.

The Coroner's Court was packed to its full when the inquest on Mariambai Rahimtoola was resumed this morning.

Mariambai is reported to have died on 9th Feb. But some anonymous letters received by the Nagpada police, alleging that the girl died of violence and that are, Babu alias Babu Pahelwan, alias Fakir Mahomed was responsible to it led to the body being exhumed after a week of her death and subsequent inquest.

Kamalnath Yaswant Sunzgiri, Assistant Health officer for the 'E' Ward, Bombay, said the medical inspector who gets the death report has to go and enquire about the cause of death, but he need not necessarily see the dead body.

There was no provision in the Municipal Act empowering any municipal officer to permit the disposal of a dead body, not empowering him to demand its inspection. So that it was quite possible that death due to violence could be represented as natural death by the inmates of the house.

When it is stated in the memo that the girl had been suffering from fever and cough for a year, is it not probable that she would have been treated at least once by a medical man. As an educated officer, was it not the duty of the Municipal Medical Officers to make adequate enquiries about it? We can understand a peon ignoring such things, but not an educated and well-paid Doctor.

Witness: Ninety per cent of deaths in Bombay are occurring without any medical treatment at all. Further there was no reason to doubt the information we had.

Abdul Latiff Bahadur Assistant Sanitary inspector for 'E' Ward said he was living at 167A, Ripon Road just about 100 yards from the building in which the girl died. On 10th February the day after the death of the girl, he received a duplicate of the death memo of Mariambai. He went to 165D, where the girl died and found Kalsumbi (said to be the mistress of Pahelwan) seated outside the room. Asked about the cause of death of the girl the woman told witness that Mariambai had been suffering from fever and cough just five or six days previous to her death.

Witness admitted that he did not know Marathi and hense did not read the Memo given to him by Ramozi. Mamozi, told him the contents of the Memo and so he could go to the concerned house and make enquiries regarding the death of Mariambai.

The Police officer in charge of the case questioned the witness if it was not his duty as a Sanitary Inspector to ascertain by further enquiries and satisfy himself that death was not due to infectious diseases. The witness replied in the affirmative.

FINED UNDER ARMS ACT

Accused Pleads Oversight For Not Renewing Licence For Revolver

E. Loffner a European merchant, was yesterday sentenced by the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, under the Indian Arms Act.

The Gamdevi Police arrested him on Tuesday for failure to renew his licence of his automatic pistol, which expired on Dec. 31st last.

The accused stated that he had no intention to avoid renewal of the licence, but he overlooked it owing to his absence from Bombay.

The Magistrate, however, found him guilty, but, in view of the accused's absence from Bombay at the time of renewal, he fined him Rs. 25

THREE MONTHS' R. I.

For Keeping Prohibited Literature

AHMEDABAD, Feb 27.

Budhisingh Lalsingh, an alleged communist, who took part in the activities of the Mill Mazdur Union and who was arrested for keeping an illegal patrika and prohibited literature under the Emergency Powers Press Act, has been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by the Ahmedabad Magistrate.—A. P.

EX-SHERIFF OF CALCUTTA DEAD

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

Sir Hariram Goenka (72) Ex-Sheriff of Calcutta died this morning at his Calcutta residence.

The deceased leaves behind him two brothers including Sir Badridas.—A. P.

KILLED BY MOTOR AMBULANCE

Knocked down by a motor ambulance on Jorabai Wadia Road, Parel, on Tuesday, Shantabai (11) a Hindu girl sustained serious injuries and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where she died the same evening.

The inquest was adjourned to 2nd March.

NEW ADVOCATE-GENERAL

Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Bar-at-Law, has assumed charge of his office as Advocate-General in the vacancy created by the retirement of Sir Jamshed Kanga.

At a meeting of the Ministers of the Jammu Government, held in the office chamber of the Revenue Minister, it was decided to form a Publicity Committee in connection Their Majesties Silver Jubilee Celebrations

BANKER'S COMPLAINT

Alleged Impersonation And Intimidation

SUMMONS ISSUED AGAINST TWO SUSPECTS

Grave allegations of impersonation, threats of violence and inducements offered to give false evidence were made by Umedmal Pannaji, a Marwari banker against (1) D. M. Umrigar, (2) Framroze Shapoorji Awari, Proprietor of Marcks and Company, (3) an unknown Dakshni Hindu, (4) Mr. Mulla, and (5) a Parsi lady (name not known), before Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The Magistrate ordered the issue of summonses against the first, second and fourth accused and directed the police to make inquiries about the identity of the third and fifth accused and furnish their names.

The complainant alleged that D. M Umrigar came in the company of a tall Parsi lady dressed in a black sari to his shop and obtained a loan of Rs. 600 on the pledge of a diamond necklace. This necklace was later redeemed by the parties and the debt liquidated.

The second accused Mr. Framroze Shapoorji Awari, the proprietor of Marcks and Co., it was alleged, came to the complainant's shop about 14 months after the above transaction, in the company of accused No. 2 and No. 4 and inquired whether the diamond necklace which had been pledged and redeemed, was brought to his shop by one Pilloo Doctor against whom Mr. Awari had filed a criminal complaint in the Girgaum Court.

The complainant stated he was rather surprised that the first accused who was in that transaction should make such an inquiry and refused to divulge any particulars relating to the transaction. Later complainant was summoned as a witness in the cheating case at the Girgaum Court. He alleged that he was offered monetary inducement to give evidence in the case against Pilloo Doctor, which he declined.

The complainant further alleged that when his son was leaving the court, the first and second accused abused him and threatened to do him bodily harm if he did not identify Pilloo Doctor as the lady who had pledged the diamond necklace. Later the accused went to his shop and created a disturbance and threatened to get his son murdered if he did not give evidence at their dictation.

The complainant stated he attended the Girgaum Court on February 25 and saw that Pilloo Doctor was not the lady who pledged the diamond necklace.

The complainant stated "the case was adjourned to March 1, but the accused are threatening to assault me and to get my son killed and they are all dangerous people and yet I cannot give false evidence against a person who had no dealings with me."

The Magistrate ordered the issue of summons against the first and second accused and directed the police to find out the names of the third and fourth accused and the whereabouts of the fifth accused.

ARE YOU LACKING IN VITAL FORCE & VIGOUR?

Pure Blood is HEALTH, VIGOUR and LIFE.

Impure Blood is the root cause of Skin Diseases, Boils, Rashes, Ulcers, Sores, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism. The poisons result in damage to the arteries, internal organs and premature old age. The direct way to health is by purifying the blood with Clarke's Blood Mixture.

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Indian Provident Funds SOCIETY.
Karachi.

	Rs.		Rs.
Claims paid 1933-34:	793,706	Membership exceeds:	1,60,000
Reserve Funds Over:	700,000	Deposit with Government of India	2,00,000
		Deposit with Baroda State:—	25,000

Telegrams: "INDPROFUND"

Why worry about the MARRIAGE of your children when we are at your service. Members have again received TEN TIMES their monthly subscribed amounts for the year ending 31st March, 1934.

Splendid Benefits in FAMILY RELIEF FUND and VETERANS CLASSES. Distribution has been over SIXTY TIMES of their paid subscriptions.

OPEN TO ALL CASTE AND CREED.

Monthly Premiums To Suit Both Rich and Poor.

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AGENTS WANTED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

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Free from animal fat.

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Medows Street,
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HAPPY
Accounts of women
and children are welcomed at the Central Bank of India, Ltd.
Safeguard the future of your family by opening Saving accounts and buying Cash Certificates.
Inquire about our Insurance Scheme—it is for your benefit.
The Central Bank of India Ltd.
Head Office:- BOMBAY.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

SJT. ABBAS TYABJEE ELECTED

President Of Baroda State Peoples' Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)
SAYAJIGANJ, Feb. 27.

The Baroda citizens at a meeting passed a condolence resolution on the demise of Naib Dewan Ramlalbhai Desai under Abbas Tyabjee's presidentship, who described Ramlalbhai as loyal officer golden link between ruler and ruled.

Sjt. Abbas Tyabjee was selected as president for the coming Baroda State Peoples' Conference.

The list of epidemics on the week-ended 23rd is as under:—Small pox 134 cases and 39 deaths, of which Patan had 50, and 14, plague 40 cases and 22 deaths, of which Petlad had 13 and 6, and Sihol village 14 and 9.

HANDICAPS TO INDIAN SHIPPING

(Continued from page 14).

way is through negotiations and a friendly settlement.

Mr. Satyamurthi: What are the circumstances which make the Government think that subsidies are not of help to Indian Shipping Companies?

Sir Joseph Bhore: We do not think that system to be appropriate.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Negotiations and a friendly settlement, the Government say, are the best means, but after the Government of India Bill is passed, will there be any scope for negotiations and a friendly settlement?

Sir Joseph Bhore: Certainly.

Mr. Satyamurthi: ' Subsidies should not be given, the Government say, but what are other kinds of help contemplated?

Sir Joseph Bhore: The other kind of help is that which has already been given.

Mr. Satyamurthi: With what result? Companies after companies have been wiped out of existence, and only 2 per cent. are in Indian hands now.

Sir Joseph Bhore: That is entirely untrue to say.

Mr. Satyamurthi: But what is the condition of Indian Companies?

Sir Joseph Bhore: If the Hon'ble Member will go and enquire he will realise that.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Is not Scindia Navigation Company at the mercy of British Indian Companies?

Sir Joseph Bhore: That matter was settled satisfactorily during the last two months.

Mr. Satyamurthi: Is not 98 per cent. of coastal traffic in the hands of foreigners?

Sir Joseph Bhore: I do not accept those figures for the moment.

Mr. Satyamurthi: What are the correct figures for the next moment?

Sir Joseph Bhore: I want notice for that. I do not carry figures in my head.—United Press.

The Shastri and Visharad examinations of the Kashi Vidyapitha will commence on Tuesday (April 16, 1935) and the Hindi Kovida examination on April 9. The last date for submitting application forms and examination fees is March 15. application form and rules and ragulations can be had from the office of the Registrer.

"NOTHING WAS ANY GOOD UNTIL I TRIED 'MEDILAX'"

How many, many times that same thing has been said in letters from grateful people . . . "Nothing any good but 'Medilax'." And WHY? Simply because there is no other laxative in the world with so carefully calculated a formula.

MEDILAX has 16 ingredients

Every one of the 16 ingredients in 'Medilax' is there for a special reason, and so accurately compounded is 'Medilax' that while it gives the utmost cleansing it is one of the gentlest of laxatives.

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Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars throughout India. If any difficulty, from Wholesale Agents:—WALTER WHITE, Manhar Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay; INTERNATIONAL TRADING COMPANY, Manhar Building, Lohar Chawl, Bombay; and FRANK ROSS & CO. LTD., Wholesale Chemists and Druggists, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

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143, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Bombay women mustered strong on Tuesday at the Swadeshi Market to protest against the proposals contained in the J. P. C. Scheme. Mrs. Bachhuben Thakkar (on left-hand side of Mr. Nariman) presided. Some of the prominent speakers that addressed the meeting.

TOBACCO BILL PASSES SECOND READING

(Continued from page 14).

tions received, 8 had been accepted and 15 had been rejected (with regard to deportation orders).

Q: Does that mean that those in British States were more dangerous than those in British India?

A: The Home Member that at one time several residents of Indian states had come and stayed in British India with the sole purpose of taking part n the C.D. Movement and hence they were deported.

Mr. aTirsee: If, such members were deported gave an undertaking not to take part in the C.D. Movement in future, would the Government allow them to come back?

Home Member: Their applications will be considered on their merits.

DEBATE ON TOBACCO BILL

After interpellations, discussion on the first reading of the Bombay (District) Tobacco Bill was resumed.

The Finance Member replying to the points arising out of the discussion stated that the principle of the Bill had been accepted by practically everyone (Cries of No, No). At least, those that had come to the speaker in deputation had all accepted the principle underlying the Bill, and they were for changing the method of taxation. When people who objected to the method of taxation were asked to suggest a better method, they said that they wanted time to consider.

The speaker was amenable for changing the method of taxation. The only object in introducing the Bill was to get a certain amount of revenue. He accepted the amendment to restrict the operation of the Bill for two years, so that in the meanwhile the method of taxation could be changed to meet the approval of the House, as well as of the people. As regards Mr. Chikodi's amendment restricting the operation of the Bill for only a year, he felt that the time was insufficient to consider the change of method.

Mr. Chikodi's amendment was put to vote, and after taking the sense of the House, the President declared it lost.

The amendment of Mr Madan, the Revenue Secretary, restricting the operation of the Bill for two years was put to vote, and after taking the sense of the House, the President said that "the Noes have it." A division was demanded and the amendment was passed by 53 to 22 votes.

The Bill as amended was put to vote and the Frst Reading of the Bill was passed by 45 to 33 votes.

SECOND READING

The Finance Member then moved that the Bill be read a second time.

Mr. R. G. Soman (Satara) in rising to oppose the Second reading of the Bill said that the basis of taxation, according to the Bill, was on the sale of tobacco, while the previous Act based it on population.

SAVE RETAIL DEALERS

The Speaker pleading the cause of the poor retail seller and the hawker said that if the tax were to remain, the burden would fall on the wholesale dealers, and not on the poor retailers. If the retail dealers were taxed, it would hit them hard. He asked the Government whether it would be advisable to tax the poor retail dealers. He appealed to the Finance Member to exempt the retail vendors from taxation, and if necessary, tax the whole-sale dealers, so that the Government might have its revenue.

Referring to the amendments of the Government before the House, the speaker felt that it did not change the principle of taxation in any way. He suggested that the Bill should be sent to a Select Committee consisting of seven members, who should report to the Council within ten days.

APPEAL FOR A GESTURE.

Sir Raffiuddin Ahmed (Southern Division) opposing the second reading of the Bill said that it sought to antagonise the retail sellers and the hawkers who would be hard hit by it. He remarked that the mover of the Bill should yield to the demands of the people outside the House and the strong opposition with which the Government was faced inside.

Speaking on the passage of the first reading of the Bill, the speaker said that the Non-Brahmins had made it a party question.

"This House sometimes requires" he further remarked, "a graceful and generous gesture." He still believed" that the Government would accept the reasons advanced by the Opposition and hoped everything would be done to make the Bill as harmless as possible.

POPULAR OPPOSITION

Mr. L. R. Gokhale (Poona) said that the result of the voting on the first reading of the Bill had shown that the elected members of the House were against the Bill. He felt that after a clear indication given by the majority of elected members Government should not go on with the Bill. If necessary, Government could get the expected revenue by taxing tobacco through other sources. It was not money only that counted, but the condition of the people had also to be taken into consideration before Government decided to make the Bill into law.

Rao Bahadur Kale (University) appealed to the Finance Member to accept the opinion of the majority of elected members regarding the Bill.

Mr. A. N. Surve also opposed the Bill.

The President at this stage said that it would save the time of the House, and members would be helping the chair, if they did not repeat the same arguments, but gave some salient points which had not been mentioned before.

Mr. Surve, however, thought that if the Government had to be impressed, it could be done only by repeating the aguments over and over again. He wanted the Government to reconsider the question of taxing tobacco.

ECONOMISTS TO RESCUE

Mr. B. S. Kamat felt that Government were fumbling about the method of taxation. He referred to the other provincial Governments where there were expert Committees, which gave advice regarding taxation and the method of taxation. He said that in the Punjab, there was the Board of Economic Enquiry which assisted the Government. If the Bill were to become law, the speaker suggested that the Bombay Government also should have a Board of economists or a sound economist who knew the principles of taxation and could advise the Government about matters of taxation.

The Finance Member complained that no one had come forward to show a better method of taxation which would be acceptable to all. He promised to do his best during the coming two years to find out some better method. He felt that nothing would be served by sending the Bill to the Select Committee.

The Amendment of Mr. Soman regarding the Select Committee was put to vote and lost.

The motion of the Finance Member about the second reading of the Bill was put to vote and carried.

FOR THIRD READING

The Bill was then taken up for third reading and clause by clause was voted upon.

The President, at this stage, adjourned the House to Thursday, 2 p.m. when further discussion on the third reading of the Tobacco Bill will be taken up.

TOBACCO BILL ANTI-CLIMAX

They Protest Too Much Who Vote With Govt.

(From Our Lobby Correspondent)

The dual role played by some M.L.C's was responsible for giving a longer lease of life to the Tobacco Bill.

The Bombay (District) Tobacco Bill moved by the Finance Member has passed the first and second reading, with the only change that it will be in operation for two years, instead of being permanent.

It was expected by all, including those hundreds of tobacco merchants, who had come to the city from different parts of the Presidency that the Bill would be thrown out by the Council.

This view was taken because of the strong opposition to the Bill expressed by several members. One or two members of the Non-Brahmin Party stated on the floor of the House that they had made it a Party question and would oppose the Bill. As Sir Rafiuddin stated, it was a surprise that some non-Brahmins joined the Government at the voting time.

SPEAKING AND VOTING

Questioned by me on the voting, the Secretary of the Non-Brahmin Party said that the Party had decided on Friday last to oppose the original Bill of the Finance Member. After that, they had not met, and they had not decided as to what their attitude should be regarding the Government amendment restricting operation of the Bill for two years. Since no decision had been taken by the Party, votes were divided.

One of the members, with whom I was discussing the voting on the first reading of the Bill remarked that most of the members had their eyes on the electorate while speaking, and on the Government while voting. Another excuse for this action seems to be that in spite of their opposing the Bill and throwing it out it would be certified by the Governor. Then why incur the displeasure of the Government by voting against them. It would fully serve the purpose, if they expressed their views strongly.

Mr. K. C. Sen, who acted for some time as Judge of the Bombay High Court has been appointed as the Legal Remembrancer to the Government of Bombay and was sworn in, in plac of Mr. Davis, who has been transferred to Sindh. On the very first day, he moved the amendments to the Tobacco Bill in place of Mr. Madan, who was absent.

THE TALK STOPS

It should be stated here, that except when the Home Member speaks and probably during question hour, the members engage themselves in conversation, and it is very difficult to hear the speakers from the Press gallery. I am mentioning this to-day, because for the first time, the President had to remark "I would request the honourable members to follow the proceedings", when the Bill was going through its third reading.

When the amendment of Mr. Chikodi restricting the operation of the Bill for a year was thrown out, it was felt, that the second amendment of Mr. Madan would also be thrown out. That was what the President said after taking the sense of the House. But the division proved that the amendment had been carried by 53 to 22.

After this, the result of the other readings was obvious.

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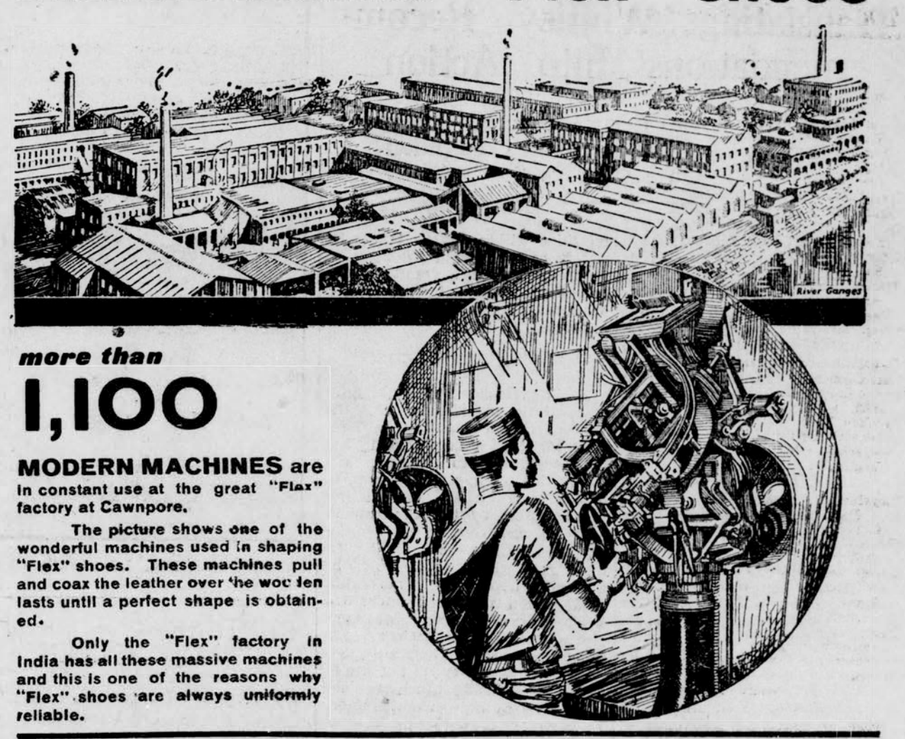

more than 1,100 MODERN MACHINES are in constant use at the great "Flex" factory at Cawnpore.

The picture shows one of the wonderful machines used in shaping "Flex" shoes. These machines pull and coax the leather over the wooden lasts until a perfect shape is obtained.

Only the "Flex" factory in India has all these massive machines and this is one of the reasons why "Flex" shoes are always uniformly reliable.

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"FLEX" OXFORD SHOE
The most popular low priced Oxford Shoe for general wear.

From Rs. 4/8 per pair

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A superior shoe with finest leather and extra strong soles.
A stylish shoe for wear on allocations

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Smart and comfortable. The ideal shoe for all informal wear.

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"FLEX" soles are attached by special machines which make the strongest sole attachment known to modern shoemaking craft.

Ordinary Bazar handwork can never produce the same regularity and strength as these up-to-date shoemaking machines.

Wherever you buy "Flex" shoes they are always the same quality and standard price, and the special dealers who sell these shoes are trustworthy men from whom you may buy with full confidence.

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Made only by THE NORTH WEST TANNERY CO., CAWNPORE.
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THAT SECRET CIRCULAR

(Continued from page 8.)

ernment officially accepts and declares it as such, either by a Government Resolution or a Notification or by means of a Circular, private or open? The other objection that it is not old enough is too preposterous and absurd even to need a reply. America, Poland, the Balkan States, Germany, Italy, Russia, China, Turkey and a majority of the countries both in the East and the West, composed their National Anthem suitable to the new conditions after the new regimes commenced. According to the Home Member, none of these should be recognised, because they are not 'old' and 'traditional' enough. The other requirement that it must be accepted by 'all classes' is equally untenable. There are hundreds and thousands, belonging to various classes in Great Britain itself, that refuse to acknowledge and accept the present British National Anthem, and in White Dominions like South Africa and Ireland, there is a regular campaign by a strong section of Nationalists for their own Flag and National Anthem. In South Africa the controversy was recently settled only by conceding the right place to its separate Flag and Anthem. According to the Home Member's idea, this settlement would connote a victory of the Dominion over the Mother country. Every important Indian State has a separate Flag and Anthem which have a precedence in their own territories above others. Still it is never suggested that they were symptoms of revolt or connotation of victory on the part of these Indian States.

Ridiculous

It is again ridiculous to suggest that these should be banned because revolutionaries also use them; on the contrary, both "Vande Mataram" and Indian National Flag are mostly associated with "Non-Violent" political struggles, and as such they are often disapproved by those who do not believe in "Non-Violence".

(To Be Continued.)

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer returned to Madras on Tuesday evening from Bombay. The funeral of Sithalakshmi Ammal, his mother took place on Tuesday evening and was very largely attended.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 10, 1991
Muslim: Jilkad 23, 1353
Parsi: Shehrever 25, 1304
Sunrise: 6-59m
Sunset: 6h 43m
High Tide: 6-06 20-40
Low Tide: 1-03 13-14

Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
S. S. Mooltan with English mails of February 14, due at 4 p.m.
Photo-Cine-Radio Exhibition, Town Hall, 4-30 to 9-30 p.m.
General Evangeline Booth of the Salvation Army, to address a public meeting H. E. the Governor presiding, Sir C. J Hall, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 1.

Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Photo-Cine-Radio Exhibition, Town Hall, 4-30 to 9-30 p.m.
Bombay Women's Work Guild: Annual General Meeting, Lady Brabourne presiding, Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 2.

Legislative Council, 10 a.m.
S S Ranpura with English mails sails at 1 p.m
Photo-Cine-Radio Exhibition, Town Hall, 2 to 9-30 p.m.
Public lecture by Dr John McKenzie on "Christianity and other religions," Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Rd., 6-30 p.m.
Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship semi-final, Bombay v. Hyderabad Cricket Association, Islam Gymkhana Ground.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chind, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. 'Takliwa' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 6-3-35.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed mails for Japan per s. s. 'Naples Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 p.m. to-day Thursday the 28th instant.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Regarding the results of the matches played on Tuesday, under 'Men's Doubles' there was an error. The correct results are:

S. V. Rao and T. R. Mahalingam beat F. R. Nariman and J. R. Tarapore 6—1, 4—6, 6—4.

RAMAYANA SERIES AT PAREL

Brahmasri S. Vadiraja Bhagavatar B.A., of Kumbakonam will conduct a Harikatha series on the "Ramayana" in the Pandal specially erected between Krishna Building Nos. 1 and 2, Supari Baug Road, Parel. The series will begin with "Rama Jananam" on Sunday March 3, at 8 p.m. (S.T.).

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Eskimo". To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kalia Mardan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m
CAPITOL—(Closed for complete renovation.)
CARLTON—"Hips, Hips, Hooray" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Midnight Romance" Time as usual
GLOBE—"Tan-Nisar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Paddy The Next Best Thing" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Rocky Rhodes" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira M. A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Warn London." To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Indian Music. 1-0 p.m Market Rates. 2-0 p.m. Close down. 5-30 p.m. Relay Music. 6-30 p.m. General Evangeline Booth. 8-0 p.m. Empire Relay. 8-30 p.m. "Here and There." A Commentary on people and events. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News. 9-0 p.m. General and Commercial News. 9-20 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran. 9-30 p.m. Bal Sundarabai. 11-0 p.m. Close down.

MUSLIM AMBULANCE SOCIETY

The annual general meeting of the Muslim Ambulance Society will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the Society, at 136, Kambekar Street, Memon Mohalla, near Ismail Habib Masjid.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION

The nineteenth annual general meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Union Hall Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chaupatty.

B. P. T. U. C. EXECUTIVE MEETING

An urgent meeting of the B. P. T. U. C. Executive Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8 p.m. at the office of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Shetye Building, Poibawdi, Parel.

SHRI SADGURU IN BOMBAY

Shri Sadguru Awliyababa Nashikkid arrived in Bombay from Surat on Wednesday.

Those who would like to see him can see him at Cement Chawl, opposite Tram Terminus, Parel.

"COMMERCIAL CATALOGUE OF THE EAST"

Mr. P. Krishna Pillai declared himself before the Chief Presidency Magistrate as Editor and Printer of the monthly magazine "Clommercial Catalogue of the East" to be published by Messrs. Eastern Traders, at their office at Vittalsayana Building, Mangaldas Road, Bombay 2, from the first week of March.

MARATHI MORNING CLASSES AT MAZAGAON

The Harijan Sevak Sangh (Bombay Provincial Board) has issued the following:—

"The Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, in May last, had requested the Municipal School Committee to open a Marathi day school at the B. I. T. Chawls at Tadwadi, Mazagaon, a place which is mostly inhabited by depressed classes and where there is no Municipal primary school.

In response to the said letter the Schools Committee, in their letter of the 4th February 1935, have informed the Board that for the present they propose to open two Marathi morning classes in the Gujarati School building at Tadwadi, and if the number of children attending the classes be satisfactory an independent school will be started from June 1935."

THE REGAL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
TO-DAY:
"ESKIMO"
An Epic Of The Frozen North
FRIDAY:
"DINNER AT 8"
with AN ALL-STAR CAST
FROM SATURDAY:
The Flaming New Star
MADY CHRISTIANS
IN
"A WICKED WOMAN"

KILLS THE GERM THAT

Causes Colds

● The germs that cause colds, coughs, and sore throat are almost always present in the mouth. Usually they cause no harm. But when wet chilling weather brings lowered vitality, it's time to take sensible precautions.

Listerine kills these germs, as quickly and easily as it kills other types of dangerous germs. Be safe, keep healthy, gargle with Listerine, full strength, twice a day.

LISTERINE
ANTISEPTIC
KILLS 200,000,000 GERMS IN 15 SECONDS

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

S S Jalarashmi, Captain P L Matches, Agent Scindia Steam N Co Ltd, from Rangoon via Colombo.

S S Jalaputra, Captain G S Macwilliam, Agent Scindia Steam N Co Ltd, from Moulmein via Colombo.

S S Jeypore, Captain J A Smith, Agent Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, from Kobe via Colombo.

S S Gurna, Captain J C Horner, Agent Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, from Chittagong via Quilon.

S S Nirvana, Captain A Filler, Agent Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, from Port Okha.

S S Conte Verde, Captain G Camelli, Agent Lloyd Triestino, from Shanghai via Colombo.

S S Saugor, Captain N R Burgess, Agent Graham's Trading Co Ltd, Calcutta.

S S Trendenfels, Captain H Jafer, Agent Lionel Edward Ltd, from Karachi via Marmagoa.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS

Bulls Buy Copper

Bombay, Feb 27

Messrs. M and B Stern in their report issued to-day make the following remarks.

COTTON.

Commission Houses sold whilst Bazaar operators and Exporters bought. The recent hedge-selling in the Oomra and Bengal contracts tends to confirm the apprehension of a possible squeeze in April-May Broach. In view of the falling off in Oomra receipts, large hedges carried in this contract and the fact that Japan will probably require a fair quantity of Oomra styles, local traders consider the present parity between May Oomra and May Liverpool is wide enough and recommend buying against sales in Liverpool.

As mentioned a few days ago, the anticipated acceptance of March tenders by Japanese interests took place yesterday. This caused a slight advance which was however off-set by the weakness in Wall Street.

Rumours continue to be current of a plan to hold 5 to 6 million Bales Government loan cotton off the market till 1936 but as yet it is very indefinite and insufficient to cause any speculative buying.

RUBBER

The International Committee met yesterday to fix quotas for the second quarter. No news is yet to hand but it is generally expected that the cut will be 30 per cent instead of the existing 25 per cent. Consumption in America continues to improve and with the very encouraging Automobile production figures for January and likelihood of higher consumption figures for February we advise purchases of Oct/Dec in London.

COPPER

Prices sharply recovered yesterday on recent bulls re-entering the market owing to the prospects of an International agreement in the near future. Prices still remain at around the lowest point since 1916 and with larger consumption figures and comparatively smaller world stocks, we continue to look on copper as a sound investment

SILVER.

Heavy buying by India and China has recently caused a sharp advance in London. China's steadily decreasing stocks has forced her to fill her requirements in London especially in view of the Chinese Government's recent concession on export duty. America's purchasing programme remains unchanged though she has not been a buyer on the recent advance. Whilst we believe silver was gradually work to higher levels, we recommend our friends to take profit in London with a view to rebuying should there be any set-backs after the publication of the Indian Budget.

Trunk 'Phone Between Darjeeling & Calcutta

DARJEELING, Feb. 27.

A Trunk Telephone connection has been established between Darjeeling and Calcutta the charge being Rs. 3 and 8 annas for each call of three minutes.—United Press.

5 Arrested In Gambling Raid

In a gambling raid carried out by the DeLisle Road Police on Tuesday night, Rotak Hussein and four others were arrested.

They were placed on Wednesday before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, Court, and bailed out till March 6.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

The Jt. Hon. Secretary writes:—

A preliminary meeting of those who are actively interested in Social Work was held on Sunday 17th instant at the office of the Social Service League, and the Social Workers' Society was formed.

The constitution was approved and a Managing Committee of the following was elected: President: Mr. R P Masani. Vice-President: Mr. P. R. Lele. Jt Hon. Secretaries and Treasurer: Miss P. N. Nariman and Mr S. E. Somekh. Committee Members: Miss K. C. Mehta, Mrs. S. S. Shetty and Dr. P B. Datar.

The object is to form a body of active Social Workers for the amelioration of the Social, Physical and Moral conditions of the people, irrespective of caste or creed. Those who sympathise with the above object and aim of the Society may communicate with the Secretaries, Social Workers' Society, c/o Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

BAN ON SEVA DAL

K. P. C. C. Repudiates Craik's Allegations

The following resolution was passed by the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee:—

"The K. P. C. C. (Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee) strongly repudiates the assertion of the Home Member in the Legislative Assembly that the Hindustani Seva Dal was an organisation advocating physical force and declares that the Hindustani Seva Dal has always been acting according to the ideals of the Congress on the lines laid down by the Congress, and is further of opinion that Government action in not lifting the ban on the Seva Dal is utterly unjustified and requests the Working Committee to take all steps including the introduction of a resolution in the Assembly."

ALLEGED CHEATING

Accused Discharged

"This is more or less a case of civil liability and I, therefore, give the accused the benefit of doubt and discharge him". In these words Sir Mormuzdiar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, disposed off the case of cheating filed by Mr. E. I. Dalvi, a merchant, against Mr. Ata Hussain.

The case was a sequel to a settlement made by Mr. A.R. Dimtimker and Mr. E. I. Dalvi in the case in which Mr. Ata Hussain charged Mr. Z. A. Barni with insult. It was stated that the accused agreed to pay a sum of Rs. 200 to Mr. Barni in settlement of their disputes and at the request of Mr. Ata Hussain, a promissory note signed by Mr. A R. Dimtimker and Mr. E. I. Dalvi was passed to Mr. Barni. The accused was alleged to have failed to discharge the liability of the promissory note, as agreed upon at the time it was executed, and Mr Dalvi thereupon charged Mr. Ata Hussain with cheating.

At the hearing of case, Mr. A. R. Dimtimker, Mr. Dalvi and Mr. Barni corroborated the prosecution story.

The accused stated in his defence that he filed a case against Mr. Barni while there was a case pending against him for criminal breach of trust in respect of some Urdu translations filed by Mr. Barni. On July 21 last when the case was being tried before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, the Magistrate suggested to Mr. Dimtimkar who was in the witness box to bring about a settlement of the case. Mr. Dimtimker and Mr. Dalvi who were witnesses agreed to intervene in the matter with a view to bring about a settlement. Accordingly Mr. Barni and the accused met in the office of the secretary of the Anjumani Islam on July 23 and Mr. Dimtimker and Mr. Dalvi suggested that the accused should pay to Mr. Barni a certain sum of money. The accused stated he flatly refused to do so. Another meeting was then arranged and at that meeting accused again refused to pay any money to Mr. Barni. A sum of Rs. 800 was suggested. Four letters were then written setting down the terms of settlement, these were signed by the accused and Mr. Barni. "Mr. Dimtimker then began writing something and stamps were taken out. I asked him what they were writing. Mr Dimtimker said it did not concern me." The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate in the course of his order observed, that he accepted the evidence of Mr. Dimtimker and Mr. Dalvi. The defence put up by the accused was dishonest and he was guilty of moral dishonesty. There appeared to be some doubt as to whether the transaction was entirely a civil matter. The Magistrate gave him the benefit of the doubt and, therefore, discharged the accused.

WHIPPING FOR ARMLET SNATCHER

Remarking that it was a case of violence against a young girl of tender age, and that in such cases, whipping was a more appropriate form of punishment than imprisonment. Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, sentenced, on Wednesday, Balaram Balkrishna to receive six stripes in jail.

Balaram was arrested by the DeLisle Road Police on February 19 on a charge of removing two armlets and four gold beads from the person of Iswaranna, a three and a half year old girl, while playing on the ground floor of a B. D. D. Chawl at Worli.

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS DAY MEETINGS

Under the auspices of several anti-imperialist organisations in the city mass meetings of the workers will be held to-day (Thursday) at the following places in order to explain to the workers the programme and significance of the Day

TO-DAY

Nagu Sayaji Wadi at 5-30 p.m.: President: Mr. Jhabvala. Speakers: Messrs Suryawansi, Pawaskar, Amonekar, Rane, Shinde, Bhogle, Parab and others.

Northbrook Garden at 5-30 p.m.: President: Mr. Dhole. Speakers: Messrs. Bhogle, Patkar, Noorani, Hansraj, Mohamad Gani and others.

WOES OF JAT PEASANTS

States People Appeal To Jaipur Authorities

The following resolutions were unanimously passed at a meeting of the Indian States' People held at Bombay under the auspices of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference and the Rajputana and Central Indian States' Peoples' Conference at Linseed Bazaar, on Sunday, 24th instant under the presidentship of Raja Bahadur Govindlalji Pitty:—

(1) That this meeting expresses its complete sympathy towards the movement set on foot for the removal of the grievances of the Jat peasants of Shekhavati district in the Jaipur State. (2) That this meeting expresses its great dissatisfaction and disappointment at the fact that the landlords and estate holders of Shekhavati have so far made no move to arrive at an amicable and sympathetic settlement of the trouble and have thus given cause for augmenting the dissatisfaction of the Jats. (3) That the meeting emphatically requests the Jaipur State authorities and the landlords concerned to arrive soon at an amicable understanding with the peasants in the matter of land taxation and thus remove the grievances of the community. It further requests them to stop levying unduly high taxes on this community and thus afford them ample facilities for the economic, mental and moral advancement of the people. (4) That the meeting authorises the President to send copies of the resolutions to (1) H. E. the Viceroy, (2) The Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana States, (3) H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Jaipur, (4) The landlords and other Thikanas, and (5) the Press.

The resolutions were proposed by Sjt. Purna Chandra Shroff and seconded by Sjt Amritlal Sheth, Sjt. Ajit Sinh, Sjt. R. P. Parsai and Sjt. Srinivasan.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE MEETING

Appointment Of Scouts Commissioner

Consideration of the proposal requesting the Bombay Schools Committee's instructions on a point arising out of a Committee's resolution relating to the appointment of the District Commissioner of Municipal Scouts was postponed on Wednesday, at the Committee's meeting, with Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji in the chair.

According to the Resolution of the Schools' Committee Prof V. G. Rao's (District Commissioner of Municipal Scouts) term of office should not extend to more than five years with the proviso that he should be eligible for re-election.

He was appointed as the Municipal Commissioner since February 1930.

The Resolution reads as follows:—

"That both the District Commissioner and the Assistant District Commissioner for the Bombay Municipal Scout Association must always be sitting members either of the Municipal Corporation or of the Schools Committee and that one of them must necessarily be a member of the Schools Committee and further that their term of office should not extend more than 5 years with this proviso that they should be eligible for re-election"

But the warrant signed by the Chief Scout and countersigned by the Provincial Chief Scout (Lord Brabourne) and the Provincial Commissioner is certified as valid until September 1936.

EXCISE AUCTIONS AT THANA

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Feb. 26.

Out of 213 shops of country liquor, 135 have been disposed of during the auction sales held recently at Thana, fetching a revenue of Rs. 2,43,324.

From 10 shops (out of 22) of hemp drugs, the revenue is Rs. 3,245, while 8 shops (out of 18) of opium have fetched Rs. 7,555.

The corresponding figures last year for these very shops were Rs. 2,20,650, Rs. 2,960 and Rs. 7,535 which show an increase of Rs. 22,979 on the whole.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Miss Kerr arrived at Government House on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Bhor at Government House on Wednesday.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, General Nawab Sir Liaqat Hyat Khan, Major-General Joginder Singh and Mr. A. S. de Mello lunched at Government House on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay dined with the Western India Automobile Association at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Wednesday.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

V. J. Technical Institute

"The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute results compare favourably with those obtained in the examinations held outside Great Britain. This is creditable as in no subject is the course of training at the institute specially based upon the City and Guilds examination syllabus, the training imparted being that which is considered to be most suitable for Indian requirements and, therefore, not always agreeing with the City and Guilds syllabus," says the forty-sixth Annual General Report of the V.J.T. Institute.

The Report, with statistics, shows the progress of the Institute, which had 317 students at the start in 1888. Its number rose to 594 in 1934.

The Report states that as many students belonging to parts of India outside Bombay Presidency are attracted every year to the Institute, it has been found necessary to restrict their admission to some extent. As regards the students from outside the Presidency, the Board of Trustees have approached other Governments for financial assistance offering to give their students priority after the demands of Bombay have been met. This appeal has met with a certain amount of success and during the year under review contributions were received from the Central Provinces, Madras, Bihar and Orissa, and the States of Hyderabad, Patiala and Travancore.

A Useful Criterion

Enquiries were also instituted regarding the advisability of holding the entrance examinations outside Bombay and so save candidates the expense of a long journey to Bombay. The Entrance Examinations were held in the year under report, at Calcutta, Cawnpore, Lahore, Madras, Nagpur and Patna as well as in Bombay. Of the 349 students, who appeared for the entrance examination, 152 passed and were admitted to the Institute. Of these, the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Departments absorbed 40 each, the Textile Manufacture Section attracting 38 students, 19 students took up the Technical Chemistry course and the Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing Department attracted the attention of 15 students.

A number of students of the Institute also appeared for the City And Guilds of London Institute Technological Examinations, recording a success of 53.5 per cent.

The Report says: "These examinations serve as a useful criterion of the work of the V.J.T. Institute, in that they are conducted by examiners in England and the papers are set to test the standard reached by students of the best technical institutions in that country. They are also valuable inasmuch as they give to the technical students of this country an opportunity of competing with those of Great Britain on exactly parallel lines without having to incur the expense of leaving India."

The financial statement of the Institute for the year ending March 1934 shows an income of Rs. 2,67,881 and an expenditure of Rs. 2,40,125, the balance being Rs. 27,756.

The balance sheet shows a reserve balance of about Rs. 3,09,000, including the surplus for the year under review.

AGA KHAN'S PARTY TO PATIALA

His Highness Maharajadhiraj Shree Bhopendrasinhji Bahadur, Maharaja of Patiala and the Chancellor of the Princes' Chamber was the guest of honour at the Garden Party given by H. H. the Aga Khan on Wednesday evening at the Willingdon Sports Club. The Lawn where the tea was served was tastefully decorated, and the Governor's Band was in attendance to please the guests.

Among those present were also members of the Legislative Council, Municipal Councillors, High Court Judges, Presidency Magistrates and prominent citizens. The Indian Princes who are in Bombay in connection with the Princes' Conference were also present. After tea, H. H. the Aga Khan took round H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala and introduced him to the guests.

The Old Boys' Day of the Allahabad Agricultural Institute will be held on the 2nd March 1935. This will be the last day of the fifth Farmers' Fair of the Institute. "Old boys" are invited to attend and are requested to inform the President of the Students' Union about the time of their arrival.

GRAND GALA OPENING SATURDAY NEXT AT 9-30 p. m.
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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1935

POLITICAL BARGAINING

The Princes' decisions on the India Bill have naturally created a commotion in Government circles in Britain. That is clear from the tone and tenour of the official speeches in the House of Commons. The Die-hards in England are, of course, jubilant and so, we are told, are Congress leaders in the Indian Legislative Assembly—for different reasons, of course. But we fear there is no room for jubilation yet. The Bombay decisions are not and are not meant to be, the Princes' ultimatum. They have reserved to themselves "the right to offer further observations and criticisms in due course" and Sir Samuel Hoare's speech in the Commons shows that for once he is in an accommodating mood. There is still a distinct probability of the two parties ending their haggling and striking a bargain—at the expense of the Indian people. Jubilations in India, therefore, are quite premature.

Hide And Seek

It is significant, indeed, that though Indians are supposed to be prospective partners with the Princes in the proposed Federation, and though all the demands of all the interests in India have been before the world for months past, if not years, here are the Princes deliberately playing hide and seek with the people of India and still refusing to state publicly what precisely they want. Even the text of the resolution they adopted at their last conference in Bombay is still vague. For while it clearly enough rejects the Federal scheme as it is, it does not state the precise changes that are desired in it. It is necessary for the public to know the exact text of the main part of the resolution. It is as follows:—

"This meeting desires to emphasise that in many respects the Bill and the Instrument of Accession depart from the agreements arrived at during the meetings of the representatives of the States with members of His Majesty's Government, and regrets to note that the Bill and the Instrument of Accession do not secure those vital interests and fundamental requisites of the States on which they have throughout laid great emphasis.

"This meeting is of the definite opinion that in their present form, and without satisfactory modificaions of, and alterations to, the fundamental points, the Bill and the Instrument of Accession cannot be regarded as acceptable to the Indian States."

This makes it clear that the hitch is, not with regard to any new subject, but with regard to (1) the interpretation or enforcement of agreements already reached between the Princes and the Government and (2) "the fundamental requisites of the States on which they have throughout laid great emphasis." As regards the demands of the first type, Sir Samuel himself states:

"As far as I know we have carried out every agreement made. If by mischance in drafting the Bill we have failed to carry out these undertakings, I will see that they are carried out and the position made clear beyond a shadow of doubt."

He repeated this promise when Mr. Isaac Foot criticised his extreme solicitude to placate the Princes but made it clear that the promise referred only to obligations incurred by past agreements. It may be presumed that the past agreements will be duly carried out to the satisfaction of the Princes. It may also be presumed that these agreements refer mostly to safeguards against encroachment on the Princes' internal sovereignty by the Federal Government and that the Government would not scruple to give to the Princes still more safeguards of this type, at the expense of the Indian people. Government obviously think that while the Princes need to be wooed and cajoled, the people can be coerced.

Significant Omission

But what about the Princes' demands of the second type, about the "fundamental requisites of the States on which they have throughout laid great emphasis"? The reference here seems to be to the demand that the Princes' internal sovereignty should be safeguarded against encroachment by the representations of the Paramount Power. This is a demand which the Princes naturally prize most. But here, we expect, Government will continue to be firm, will take shelter behind vague phrases, and will leave many decisive powers in the hands of the Viceroy in accordance with the Princes' own solicitude for direct relations with the Crown. In short Government will see to it that "Paramountcy must remain Paramount." What the Princes will then do will depend most on deplomatic pressure. For the present we must wait and see. If finally they waive safeguards of the second type for more ones of the first, it will be a grievous disservice to the Indian people. And the latter will never, never accept such a position. If the Princes remain firm and refuse to join the Federation, India will rejoice. But if their present move is intended merely to secure more safeguards with a view to perpetuate their autocratic rule and not to demand that Britain should transfer all powers, including those over the Army, to the Federation, they will be betraying the country's interests. It is significant that in all forecasts about their demands there is no mention about such transfer.

All-India Detenu Day

We heartily welcome the proposal of the Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party to celebrate an All-India Detenu Day on Sunday, March 3. Debates and interpellations in the Assembly have amply shown that if the detenus are sinning—as Sir Henry Craik would have the country believe on his own authority—they are also equally sinned against. Even assuming their guilt as alleged by Government it is a palpable denial of all accepted canons of justice that they should be deliberately deprived of all opportunities of defending themselves. They are denied even that "square deal" which avowed criminals get, they are treated according to eighteenth century executive methods. They are entitled to sympathy in the name of justice and fairplay. We, therefore, strongly endorse the appeal of the Socialist Party's Secretary to the country and particularly to the Congress to help the party in making the All-India Detenu Day a complete success. The country and especially the Congress owe this to the detenus who include men like Sjt. Sarat Chandra Bose.

Neglect Of Workers

Government defeats continue to be a regular feature in the Legislative Assembly. Two cut motions were carried on Tuesday by large majorities, one of them being moved by Mr. N. M. Joshi to censure Government's neglect of Railway workers' interests. The workers' grievances are real and old but their being still unredressed only shows that Government's neglect has become chronic. The debate showed that many of the workmen's troubles were due to the non-recognition of their Unions. Mr. Frank D'Souza stated, on behalf of the Railway Board, that a serious difficulty in the way of recognition was the influence of outsiders. The objection to outsiders comes with ill grace from the Government who have often nominated non-workmen to represent Labour in the Legislatures and other bodies. Moreover, many of those high officials who profess to safeguard the interests of a number of Indian minority interests are themselves outsiders in the sense of being non-Indians. If Government are earnest, they would judge workers' grievances on their own merits.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

Lessons Of Railway Debate.

(By K. T. SHAH)

The four days' discussion of the Railway Budget in the Assembly reveals many interesting points, proper appreciation of which would greatly profit the popular side in the Assembly. Even during the general discussion of the Budget as a whole,—without there being on that day, the opportunity to divide the House,—an atmosphere of unreality had painfully marked the expression of opinion. It is, of course, no fault of the Opposition that their sentiments on any given subject discussed in the House has no effect that mortal eye can see on the Government of India. The representatives of the latter sit in stony silence like marble rocks,—as Dr. Khare so wittily put it at the end of the debate,—eloquent in their lolling pose and gestures of the indifference with which they are accustomed to treat the expression of public opinion on that occasion. Perhaps, too, there is, even in the highest ranks of the Government of India, not that unity of opinion, which could really make them act as one solid mass, except in appearance. For rumour is very strong that Sir J. Bhore, in their secret conclave regarding the conduct of the Railway Budget debate, was against any petty points of order, such as the Leader of the House, Sir N. N. Sarkar, thought it fit to raise on the very first day of the detailed discussion for grants.

Best Of A Bad Job

If Government Members of the type of Sir Joseph Bhore, or Mr. Bajpai, or Mr. Rao, have no heart in the line of action adopted by their titular chief in the Assembly, It would, of course, be no surprise that even their conduct of the debate would be hollow and empty and meaningless. Sir Joseph made, certainly, the best of a bad job entrusted to him; but, even allowing for the indisposition and weariness he is reported to be suffering from and so discounting for the touch of irritability and a tendency to repeat himself that he displayed in this debate, his contribution to the discussion cannot be said to be equal to his reputation and undoubted attainments. In fact the best contribution to the debate, the most pointed and effective, well-informed and helpful, was that of a Director of the Railway Board,—one of the Government Backbenchers, in reply to the criticisms of the European Group regarding the rates on the Indian railways.

Need For Study

But because the Government benches are weak, or disunited, or without their heart in their job, the Opposition is not exempted from the obligation of a close study,—even if their vote has no effect either on the general policy, or on the details of administration. The example of the leader of the Opposition leaves considerable room for improvement in this regard. For, though his silvery tongue and flowing speech and choice diction have woven a spell around the listening gallery, he cannot make his host flourish on phrases for ever.

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant's Contribution

Apart from the purely political aspect of the principal cut motion for refusal of supplies, the grievances of third class passengers, the expensiveness of Indian Railway Administration, the wrong of a premature restoration of the salaries' cut, Indianisation of the Railway Service, policy regarding rates and fares, and the grievances of Railway Labour,—all came in for discussion or ventilation in the course of the debate. Each left the impression that the speakers were either unprepared, or indifferent to their immediate theme. True, the contributions of Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant were, on each occasion when he made one, extremely well-reasoned, documented, daring and enlightening. His comparisons of the relative costliness of administration in India; his reply to the European group on the question of railway rates; his reminder that Railways had always had to face some competition, and that the interests competed with had a genuine grievance from the days of the displaced carter to the times of the competing shipping lin-

(Continued on page 3).

THAT SECRET CIRCULAR

The Bombay Government's Objections To The National Song And The National Flag Are Ridiculous, And It Is No Business Of The Government To Dictate What Shall Be The National Flag Or A National Song

By K. F. NARIMAN. I.

Ordinarily the proceedings of Provincial Legislatures are monotonous, dull and ditchy. Sometimes these Council Halls have the appearance of waiting-rooms at night at large railway stations, the M.L.C.'s resembling the half-asleep and half-awake passengers, either yawning or sleeping, dosing away their time, pending the arrival of late-hour trains. The station-gong awakens them, just as the President's bell often disturbs the sleepy members. Of all such insipid institutions in the country, perhaps the Bombay Council enjoys the distinction of being the most lifeless and least real.

But even the normally humdrum atmosphere of this Council is sometimes enlivened by unexpected and accidental touches of humour, that often serve to kill the dull monotony of these dead walls and also entertains the general public outside.

J. P. C. Joke

In the present session of the Bombay Council, there were two such occasions, when the legislative jokes were immensely enjoyed both by light-hearted spectators outside, and by solemn lawmakers within. The huge joke on the J. P. C. Report debate was a master-stroke, perhaps, the best and the cleverest in the annals of this institution. Only a few hours before this exhibition of sound commonsense by the House, H.E. the Governor, in his address, had lavished fulsome praise on the members, for possessing "sanity" and "balanced" minds, so that the Bombay Council had earned the reputation of being considered the most sober and loyal Council in the country. This flattery was intended indirectly to convass support for J. P. C. Report. But the Indian condemnation of J. P. C. Report had reached the highest pitch, when such a co-operating Council, normally helpful to Government, even refused to touch the Report with a pair of tongs and thought it a mere waste of time and breath even to discuss or consider it. The Governor's special arrival to hear the debate and his sudden departure after the unexpected and disappointing result gave additional touches of humour on the side of Opposition and of discomfiture and embarrassment to the Government benches. Thus ended as a good sport what was looked forward to eagerly as the only source from which support and approval for that universally condemned measure was expected.

Secret Circular

However, we cannot pass over so light-heartedly, the other incident about "Vande Mataram" and the National Flag. Though the Home Member's embarrassment, as revealed in his explanation and the civilian's apprehended dilemma in future supplied some material for levity and laughter in the House, still the episode itself is rather serious and betrays both a panicky and petty mentality on the part of the officials. Though, it must be frankly admitted that the Home Member attempted to be non-aggressive and even tried to be apologetic, still the idea and attitude underlying the said secret circular, are both insulting and provoking to Indian national sentiment.

Absurd Arguments

The specious arguments advanced to demonstrate objections to the Indian National Anthem, even from an official standpoint, were not at all convincing. It is not for the Government to consider a particular Anthem as "National" for India, it is for the Nation and people to accept it as such. It is only in a self-ruled country that the word national and Government may mean one and the same thing. Should we wait for a "National Anthem" till Gov-

(Continued on page 6).

Frankly Speaking

SCHUSCHNIGG'S CONCERN.

In a conversation with Reuter, on the conclusion of his London visit, Dr. Schuschnigg, the Austrian Chancellor, talked nice platitudes which only serve to bring forth all the more prominently the contrast with what he and his party have actually been doing. Austria's policy the Chancellor declared aimed at peace within and without. The regime of dictatorship of which he is the head palpably contradicts that aim. The main concern of Austria is economic restoration and, Dr. Schuschnigg says very innocently, "this is not possible in the shadow of bitter party strife." The only question he automatically invites is an obvious one about the treatment of Socialists. If, however, Dr. Schuschnigg's mood implies a change as a result of conversations with the British statesman and Mr. Montague Norman, his declarations are welcome and, more than that, deserving of being watched with very keen interest. Incidentally it is a little significant that now Dr. Schuschnigg neither affirms nor denies his own attitude towards the restoration of the Hapsburgs.

UNFORGETTABLE

"Scrutator," writing in our correspondence columns points out how the late Mr. Edwin Samuel Montagu once cheerfully stood up along with others when at a lunch in his honour in India the "Vande Mataram" was being sung. Mr. Montague himself did not at all feel embarrassed but wrote in his Diary: "I do not think Maffey (the Private Secretary to the then Viceroy) will ever forget it." Nor will Mr. R. D. Bell ever forget the unintended but inevitable consequences of his remarks in the Bombay Legisative Council. For, as "Scrutator" points out, in consequence of those remarks "even those who were at one time indifferent both to the song and the flag are now among their most ardent and determined supporters." We also understand that there is already a movement afoot among the students in certain local schools to make systematic, though unobtrusive, attempts to popularise the National Flag and the National Song among the student population of the city. We wish the movement every success and trust it will spread to schools in other parts of the country.

A CONTRADICTION

Apropos of the question of Congress members standing in the Assembly during the reading of messages from the Governor-General and our comments thereon we are informed that the President has given no "direction" to Congress members as to their attitude pending a final settlement of the problem of the ceremony that should accompany the reception of such messages. Our comments were based on a United Press message to that effect dated New Delhi, February 18. "It is understood," said the message, "that the President has given Mr. Sri Prakash and others the option of leaving the house if they have any objection to stand up pending the settlement of the points raised by Mr. Sri Prakash." We are glad to publish this contradiction and we are sorry that Sir Abdur Rahim should have been wrongly represented as having given—of his own accord or in response to the request of some member—the option to leave the house. But we are still more sorry that Sir Abdur Rahim should not have done so. For, we believe that the suggestion contained in the United Press report would have constituted the best and fairest interim compromise.

A VALUABLE INSTITUTION

The Islamic Research Association, which was started two years ago, largely at the initiative of Mr. Asaf A. Fyzee, and which held its annual general meeting under the presidentship of the Aga Khan the other day, has reason to be proud of its record. Very few institutions of its kind can achieve what it has done within three years of their existence. And this fact ensures confident expectations as to the programme that the Association has set before itself for the future. The object of the Association, viz., "the furtherance of Islamic research in its widest sense," is so laudable and so certain to prove of immense cultural value to Muslims and non-Muslims alike that it does not need any elaborate advocacy. And we are glad that the Association has been able to win the practical sympathy of His Highness the Aga Khan. It was, of course, only to be expected from one who possesses such a wide knowledge and experience of Muslim culture and the Muslim world. His Highness, we note, has given a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Society and what is of greater value, he has promised continued and progressive assistance in accordance with the growing needs of the Association. We congratulate the Association and we hope other rich Muslims interested, as at least they ought to be, in the renaissance will follow the Aga Khan's lead.

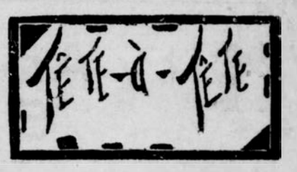
"THAT IS NOT DISCRIMINATION"!

Mr. R. D. Bell stated in the Bombay Legislative Council that certain allowances were given to European Police Inspectors but not to Indian Inspectors and yet protested that there was no racial discrimination, probably expecting to be taken seriously. Many things are topsy-turvey in India, and even common words seem to have special official interpretations in this country. When justice is sought to be given to Indian traders in India with the consequent loss of privileged position of Europeans, there is a howl about racial discrimination. But when Europeans are given preferential treatment, we are seriously told there is no discrimination at all.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Censured

It is to be seen what changes in policy, if any, will be effected as a result of the crushing defeat sustained by the Government in the Assembly in the debates on the motion of Mr. Desai, as also on those of two other members, for reducing the Railway department's demands for grants. But there can be no doubt in the mind of imperial observers that the Railway Board fully deserved the vote of censure passed on them, and that under a responsible government the department would not have been allowed to ignore the wishes of the legislature. Ever since the introduction of the Montague reforms, the Assembly has been protesting against the exclusion of Indians from positions of power and responsibility in the railway administrations, and demanding the Indianization of the railway services. What steps have been taken by the authorities concerned to carry out the wishes of what sometimes has been referred to as India's Parliament? Take, for example the post of agents of railways. The agents of how many state railways are Indians?—"Leader".



Problem Before Their Highnesses And Ministers:

???

* * * *

"Mr. Sri Prakash wanted the Railway Board to say clearly whether or not railways were being run for the benefit of India or outsiders."

Was it not an Anglo-Indian journal that gave the answer a few days ago, that Railways were held in trust for investors not a few of whom, as you know, are outsiders.

* * * *

During the debate in the Assembly it was revealed that Government hesitated to recognise Unions because the influence of outsiders was full of danger.

Quite so. Indian "outsiders" who interest themselves in Trade Unions to help the poor resourceless and ignorant worker are dangerous. But non-Indian outsiders who are in possession of the administration, political, educational, social and economic, of the whole country are—trustees of the "masses" appointed by Providence itself.

* * * *

Addressing a women's meeting Mr. Nariman felt that "women could bring about harmony if they organised themselves and made their voice felt in shaping the destinies of the Nation."

To be quite serious Mr. Nariman did well to confess the helplessness of the so-called stronger sex.

* * * *

UNEMPLOYED IN FRANCE

To Be Engaged In Re-afforestation

—Headlines.

Since this country still possesses a quite satisfactory supply of forests and jungles the only thing that we could profitably do for our unemployed is to settle them there—at their own risk.

* * * *

Three thousand men and women, we understand, attended the Governor's Party on Tuesday last and "'Lord and Lady Brabourne received their guests and shook hands with each individually as they arrived....."

We congratulate the guests and sympathise with Their Excellencies.

And lest any Congressman feel as usual like criticising the Government, let him remember that Governors too have to perform manual duties—and awfully exacting duties at that.

* * * *

Talking of the Garden Party an Anglo-Indian gossip writer says: "Some two thousand or more of Bombay's elite, culled from every walk and grade of the city's multifarious life, filled the beautiful and spacious grounds of Government House....."

The 80 per cent of the population of Bombay, the workers, organised and unorganised, employed and unemployed, belong, of course, neither to Bombay's elite nor even to any walk or grade of the city multifarious life.

* * * *

At a purely Madrasi function in Delhi in honour of Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, Mr. Satyamurti referring to the qualities and 36 years of official career of Sir. T. Vi..... said "Your long and varied official life has left no scar on you."

Was it a gentle compliment or a joke at the expense of Sir T. V..... suggestive of a sort of face cream advertisement: "36 years of official life and no scar."

* * * *

"PEACE WITHIN AND WITHOUT

Is Austria's Main Concern, Says Dr. Schuschnigg"

—Headlines

But so far as "within" is concerned we thought there was complete peace—of the desert.

* * * *

The dear old soul had spent an interesting afternoon being shown over the factory, and the guide asked her if there was anything else she would like to see.

"Perhaps madam", he suggested, "you would like to be shown our refrigerating plant?"

"Why, yes," she replied, "I would I've always been intensely interested in botany."

Hoare Prepared To Safeguard Princes

Engine Of Repression In Police Hands

Insecurity Of Person In Security Proceedings

"WE KNOW IT TO OUR COST", SAYS SRI PRAKASH

Cr. Code Bill Goes To Committee Despite Govt. Opposition

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

It was a field day for the members of the legal profession who spoke at length of the executive bias of District Magistrates in security proceedings. "We know it to our costs," said Mr. Sri Prakash and that was the view of all Congressmen. The issue was in doubt till Mr. Jinnah by an interjection told Sir Henry Craik: "You were an exception," when the Home Member was showing how he was impartial both as District Magistrate and Sessions Judge.

Mr. Owen, District Magistrate, Nainital, and Khan Bahadur Abdul Aziz spoke against the Bill, but Dr. D'Souza, who is an ex-Judicial Commissioner, found no difficulty in supporting the proposal for having such appeals heard by Sessions Judges in the interest of British Justice.

Dr. Bhagwandas made a maiden speech and spoke so clearly, so thoughtfully and so much to the point that he really earned the applause that greeted the conclusion of his speech.

HOME MEMBER'S DEFENCE

The Home Member put in a vigorous defence and his tone was loud enough to be heard on all sides. He tried to turn the table on the lawyers by saying that through defence they had a biassed mind. He has certainly thrown a challenge to the public opinion in the Punjab by stating categorically that public opinion there did not want such a change and that in any case, considering the type of men who would be available for such a judicial job, he thought the change would be for the worse because District Magistrates are better qualified to administer justice.

A SKIRMISH

Mr. Satyamurti had his skirmish with the Home Member. He was embarrassed a little when he challengingly stated that no elected member from the Punjab had opposed the Bill and found immediately Mian Ghiasuddin saying that he did. Then Captain Lalchand pushed Mr. Abdulla up to join the role. Mr. Satyamurti should have known better; but he certainly had better luck later on when he put leading questions and caused laughter at the expense of the Home Member.

However the day meant a victory for Sardar Sant Singh whose Bill had been referred to the Select Committee by 66 to 55 votes.

Excellent party understanding enabled 7 other Bills to be introduced including the one for coastal reservation and the other for repeal of repressive laws. The next non-official Bills sitting would be equally interesting.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

In the Legislative Assembly Sardar Sant Singh moved that the Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 (amendment of Section 496) be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sir Henry Craik, Sir Lancelot Graham, Lala Shamlal, Mr. Asaf Ali, Mr. Satyanarain Sinha, Mr. Ghulambhik Narang, U. Thein Maung, Mr. Fakirchand and the mover, and that the number of members to constitute the quorum of the Committee be five.

Sardar Sant Singh gav a short history of previous amendments, particularly the one which laid down that the appeal should lie with the District Judge instead of the District Magistrate. But the Council of State made certain alterations which vitiated the former amendment regarding appeals to be heard by the Sessions Judge. With a view to remove this anomaly, the mover brought forward the present motion.

PEOPLE'S GRIEVANCE.

The objection taken to his amending Bill in 1933 did not exist now. Sirdar Sant Singh did not like District Magistrates, who were executive heads, dealing with cases, the proceedings in which were conducted by the Superintendent of Police. The speaker maintained that it was the grievance of the people that justice was not done in the majority of cases and that was why appeals were not preferred against the orders of the District Magistrate.

Mr. Abdul Aziz (Punjab official) held that no case had been made out by the mover to refer the motion to a Select Committee.

JUSTICE AND SECURITY CASES.

Lala Shamlal supported the motion and said that he seldom expected any justice when security cases were handled by District Magistrates. According to him, they had no judicial frame of mind, and were mostly engaged in executive work.

Lala Shamlal emphasised that orders of District Magistrates were stereotyped, and that executive and judicial functions should be separated soon.

WRONG SUGGESTION.

Mr. Owen (official) said that the bill would not help the community. These security sections applied to criminals and vagabonds and it was wrong to suggest that the Distrct Magistrate initiated proceedings in most cases. He did so only in cases of extreme emergency. Mr. Owen declared that the circumstances were generally such that the parties would not benefit if applications for revision were heard by the District Judge. Moreover, in regard to individual criminals, the District Magistrate was as unbiased as the District Judge. At present the powers under these sections enjoyed by District Magistrates were granted by the High Court, and they could be taken away only with the consent of the High Court.

ENGINES OF REPRESSION.

Lala Faqir Chand said that these security sections were great engines of repression in the hands of the police who applied it in a sinister way. He wanted complete separation of the judiciary from the executive. Shortage of funds was no excuse for non-separation, as funds were always found by the Government when they intended to carry out their plans.

PROSECUTORS AND JUDGES.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai said that since security cases went for trial to originators, namely, the District Magistrates, the latter acted both as prosecutors and Judges. He strongly objected to this principle. It was no argument to talk of shortage of funds as, for dispensing justice any expense was worthwhile, but in the present case it would not be much. As a previous speaker had said only two additional Sessions Judges would be necessary for the whole of the Punjab to do the additional work.

RECENT INSTANCE.

Mr. Ghulam Bhik Narang declared that with 25 years' experience as a lawyer he could say that in many cases District Magistrates initiated security proceedings themselves and being interested in such proceedings they sometimes inextricably implicated themselves in them. He gave a recent instance in the Punjab.

THE REAL QUESTION

Dr. Bhagwandas said that the Government had repeatedly recognized the principle of separation of the judicial and executive functions. The question really was one of re-arranging work without extra cost. In fact work would decrease when the Magistrate would know that appeals would be carefully considered. They would take good care not to initiate false cases in the first instance (cheers). Even if a few lakhs additional expense was necessary, it was worth while incurring for the sake of rehabilitating public confidence.

THEY SHOULD BE LIKE "CAESER'S WIFE"

Dr. D'Souza, ex-Judicial Commissioner, said that he came across no case during his service, when a District Magistrate unfairly administered law, but he admitted that it was also necessary that the officials concerned should like Caeser's wife, be above suspicion. The police in this country had not yet lived out the traditions of the Moghul Raj and the police attitude would change only after Indian Ministers became responsible for Law and Order. Even when police officers were censured by Judicial Officers no action would be taken on that remark. The speaker felt that it was in the interest of British justice that appeals should be transferred from the District Magistrates to the Sessions Judge.

HIS LIFE LONG EXPERIENCE

Sir Henry Craik, replying to the debate, said that the Bill affected only the Punjab, Burma, N.W.F. Provinces and a small part of Bihar. None had unfortunately spoken for Burma. As for Punjab, he had lifelong experience of the Province. Figures for the Punjab showed that at least three additional Sessions Judges would be required to hear such appeals. During his 12 years' membership of the Punjab Council he never heard any suggestions for such a change. He was certain that there was no agitation on tht part of the public on the subjtct. Sir Henry had acted both as a Sessions Judge and District Magistrate and had given the same impartial hearing in either capacity.

Mr. Jinnah: These are exceptions.

CHANGE FOR WORSE!

Sir Henry Craik said that in any case fairness demanded that public opinion in the Punjab should be consulted by circulating the Bill. Moreover he could tell from his experience of the province that it would be difficult to find judicial officers of the same experience and judicial training as the District Magistrates, who at present were far more judicially minded and experienced in law than in the past. He was certain, therefore, that the proposed change would be for the worse.

HEAVY BURDEN

He felt that speakers mostly belonged to the legal profession and having appeared for the defence had an unconscious bias that the criminal was innocent, that the policeman was a tyrannical scoundrel and that the District Magistrate had an executive bias. Sir Henry Craik assured the House that a great majority of the people believed that the District Magistrates administered justice with an even hand and an impartial mind (Voice: No). In any case the proposal would mean a heavy financial burden and the local Council would resent having to find extra money. He asked the House to reject the motion.

SATYAMURTI'S ALTERNATIVE

Mr. Satyamurti congratulated the Home Member for showing solicitude for public opinion, but asked whether a single elected member from the Punjab had opposed the Bill.

Mian Ghiasuddin: I oppose it (Official cheers).

Mr. Satyamurti: There is one elected member.

Mr. Abdulla: I also oppose it (Laughter).

Mr. Satyamurti: But the majority of elected members of the Punjab favour the Bill and in a democracy the Majority opinion prevails.

Mr. Satyamurti proceeding said that if District Magistrates were really more competent than the Sessions Judges as suggested by the Home Member then Sessions Judges should be abolished.

ASSUMPTION IN LAW

Continuing Mr. Satyamurti said that it was essential that the Appelate Court must start a trial with the presumption that the accused was innocent and this attitude was absent from the mind of the District Magistrate.

Sir Henry Craik: Does the Honourable Member seriously say that when the lower court has convicted the accused the District Judge should regard the accused as innocent.

Mr. Satyamurti: "Undoubtedly".

Mr. Satyamurti said that the question revealed a temperament of the District Magistrate against which they were planning to safeguard.

BURMA WELCOMES IT

U. Ba Si said that this amendment would be welcomed by Burma.

Mr. Jinnah said that if the Government were serious, they should have brought convincing figures to show that financially the proposition was unacceptable. The proviso was inserted for certain eventualities, but the Punjab Government enforced it as soon as the Bill was passed without proving in what way it was necessary. He being dissatisfied with the Government case would support the motion.

Mr. Gauba informed the House that the clause was applied in the case of the Punjab in view of the congestion in courts and he had no doubt when pending cases decreased the notification would be withdrawn.

Mr. Aney doubted very much if the Punjab notification would be withdrawn in the near future. It had already been in force for the last 2 years. They dared not leave it to the good sense of the Punjab Government and must proceed with the Bill.

SELECT COMMITTEE MOTION CARRIED

Sardar Sant Singh replying to the debate, contested Sir H. Craik's point that the opinion in the Punjab Council did not favour the reform. He reminded the House of the appointment of a committee under a judge, which recommended the separation of the judicial and executive functions. He also mentioned that the District Magistrates were so overworked that they transferred work to the additional District Magistrates. The motion for Select Committee was put to vote and carried by 66 votes to 55.

Sardar Sant Singh did not move the next two Bills with a view to giving a chance to other members to introduce their Bills.

SEVEN NEW BILLS

Seven new bills were introduced.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed introduced a Bill to Reserve the coastal traffic in India to Indian vessels.

Mr. Faqirchand introduced two Bills, one amending the Income Tax Act and the other amending Section 167, 205 and 386 of Cr. P. C. respectively.

Mr. Satyamurti introduced a Bill to repeal and amend certain repressive laws.

The House adjourned till five in the afternoon to-morrow when Sir James Grigg will present his budget.—A. P.

GOODWILL, NOT DIVIDE & RULE!

Punjab Governor On First Principles Of British Policy In India

LAHORE, Feb. 27.

Speaking at the European Association dinner to-night the Governor, Sir Herbert Emerson said: "At this critical stage in the fortunes of India, you have played the game and I am certain that this will not be forgotten. I believe that goodwill, on which your policy is founded, is your best safeguard for the future."

His Excellency added: "It gives the lie direct to those who pretend for their own ends that the key-note of British policy in India is to divide and rule. Toleration, co-operation and goodwill are the first principles of British policy and whoever at this juncture, is intolerant towards those, who do not think with him, does a great disservice to the province".—A. P.

LATE MARQUESS SLIGO

"Mutiny Baby" Who Was Rescued By Ayah

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The death of the Marquess of Sligo at the age of 78 removes one of the few survivors of the Indian mutiny. Born in India the Marquess of Sligo was not only a "mutiny baby," but was rescued from the mutineers by his ayah who stained his skin, passed him off as her own child and brought him afely to his parents, then Lord and Lady Henry Browne.

FATE OF 26 CREW

Search For Glasgow Steamer Abandoned

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

After an all night search of the mid-Atlantic in which giant liner "Europa" participated, the search for Glasgow steamer Blairgowrie was abandoned. It is feared the whole crew of 26 is lost. She sent out an S. O. S. at midnight. The Olympic will make a final search but practically there is no hope that "Blairgowrie" has survived the traffic hurricane.—Reuter.

"RENOWN" CAPTAIN COURT MARTIALLED

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The Court Martial of Sawbridge, Captain of the "Renown," opened at Portsmouth this morning, Rear Admiral Ramsay presiding.

Mr. Troup was again the prosecutor. "Hood's" Captain, Tower, and Rear Admiral Bailey were among those summoned to attend.

Capt. Sawbridge was defended by Mr. Roderick Miles, Captain of the "Vernon," and Paymaster Commander Wethey of the "Renown." He pleaded not guilty to the charge of "negligently or by default hazarding the "Renown" on the 23rd January.

Capt. Sawbridge objected to all the officers who sat in the Court Martial yesterday being included in the Court to-day and urged that they be replaced by other officers. The "circumstantial letter" signed by Troup was read stating that it appeared that Capt. Sawbridge was to blame for the collision in that he continued to steer the course ordered until the risk of a collision was present and subsequently failed to take effective action to prevent the collision.

(LATER)

The Court Martial at Portsmouth found Sawbridge, Captain of the "Renown" guilty of the charge of negligently or by default hazarding the "Renown" on January 23, and dismissed him from his ship.

BANK OF ENGLAND SENSATION

Guardsman Found Shot Dead

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Feb. 27.

There was a sensation in the Bank of England when guardsman Baker of the Welsh Guards was found shot dead early in the morning.

Baker was one of the military guard which had been provided for the Bank of England since over 150 years.

The shot was heard at 4/30 a.m. The Guard rushed to the spot and found sentry Baker, aged 19 lying on the ground with a gunshot wound on the head bullet being discharged from his rifle.

Police were informed and Baker when taken to the hospital was found dead.

UNABLE TO CONTINUE BUSINESS

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, February 27.

The Whitestar line has called an extraordinary general meeting for March 7, to pass the winding up the resolution owing to inability to continue business in consequence of the liabilities.

The company has no connection with the recently formed Cunard Whitestar Company.

INJUSTICE TO BRITISH EXPORTERS

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, February 26.

Britain has lodged an energetic protest to the Rome against the import restrictions.

Britain's move is aimed at minimising, as far as possible, what is considered to be injustice to British exporters.

TRADE PACTS ON BARTER BASIS

(Special Cable.)

ROME, February 27.

It is learned that while Britain hitherto has only protested against import restriction, other European countries promptly opened negotiations for agreements with Italy for trade pacts on barter ba[illegible]

No Encroachment On Their Sovereign Rights

COMMITTEE STAGE OF INDIA BILL RESUMED

Move To Adjourn Debate Defeated By Huge Majority

LONDON, February 26.

Sir Samuel Hoare explained matters upon which the Princes object to the India Bill. It appears that Princes want some points in the Bill which they accept as specifically stated in their instruments of accession, whereas the Bill proposes that the points which they do not accept should be included as the instruments of accession.

Inviolability Of Treaties

Another matter is that Princes doubt whether the Bill assures inviolability of their present treaties. Sir Samuel Hoare said this was due to a misunderstanding. He was confident that all their difficulties could be effectively surmounted, whilst retaining the general Federal structure. The motion to adjourn the debate was defeated by 283 votes to 89.

After the rejection of the adjournment motion by 283 votes to 89 the Committee stage was resumed. A motion was proposed that Clause 5 should stand as part Bill.

LIVELY DEBATE.

The House of Commons Debate disposed of approximately one of the 48 pages amendments, and also a great deal of debating steam which accumulated from the first moment when Princes' resolution became known. Interest was maintained at a high pitch until towards the end of the sitting, when speeches became shorter, and the energies of the contestants somewhat flagged.

Sir Samuel Hoare had been specified and satisfying to the many ministerialists, Mr. Butler dispassionately explanatory, and Sir Thomas Inskip relentless in his pursuit.

Mr. Churchill whose anger lasted long after Sir Thomas Inskip sat down, and at a later stage words were exchanged between them across the gangway separating their seats.

Sir Austen Chamberlain again took the role of an elder statesman.

CHURCHILL ACCUSED OF ATTEMPT TO WRECK BILL

Sir Austen Chamberlain thought that the Select Committee had met the Princes' conditions as it had intended, and urged the House to proceed with the Bill trying to remove well-founded apprehensions and meet their reasonable demands, but let it be understood that Britain was unwilling to be driven from what the House thinks right, or enter a Dutch auction for the sport of Princes. (Cheers).

Mr. Issac Foot said that Samuelite Liberals wished to proceed with the Bill, and said if Princes stood aside, the House might proceed with British India alone, and in that event Princes will regard the day that they made their declaration as the worst in their history.

Word Wolmer said that there was clearly a fundamental difference of opinion between Government and Princes. The latter were beginning to realise the true implications of the Federation. Government wanted to solve the problem by ignoring the obstacles.

Col. Gretton (con.) protested against a departure from the traditional procedure of suspending the discussion when full information was not available.

Sir Henry Page-Croft affirmed that the opponents' bill had not attempted a contact with the princes, until it was clear that every effort of making them persuade and agree with the Federal proposals. He said the Conservatives have been encouraged to support Government's policy in the belief that Princes strongly desired to federate, whereas a vast majority of Princes dreaded the policy.

Mr. Issac Foot inquired Sir Henry Page-Croft's authority for that statement in the face of the declarations made at three Round Table Conferences

Sir Henry Page-Croft replied: "I have always known there are four or five Princes professing to speak on behalf of Princes, but without a mandate as to who made this announcement."

Sir J. S. Wardlaw Milne (con.) said it was perfectly clear that Princes are not opposed to the principles of Federation. He recalled that he recently attended a meeting of the Chamber of Princes when the Viceroy acqui[illegible] any attempt at bringing undue pressure, and appealed to those who contended that a pressure had been exerted to say the source of their information.

He said: "I think it time that this sort of things were stopped." (Cheers).

Sir Alfred Knox asked Sir J. S. Wardlaw Milne to explain the three-quarters million sterling tribute which the Princes are to be excused if they enter the Federation. Sir J. S. Wardlaw Milne replied it that would be out of order to go into that.

"Object to Defeat Bill.

Sir Thomas Inskip declaring that Mr. Churchill's object was to defeat the Bill said the best way to achieve that end was to postpone the consideration, and wait until all the difficulties were magnified ten-fold and misunderstandings increased, and the possibilities of a parliamentary debate abandoned. Expressing surprise that differences have been so few, Sir Thomas emphasised the difficulties of draughtsmanship. He said no draftsman, however inspired, could be quite certain that he caught the full spirit of an agreement, and no Secretary of State, however candid or familiar with all the by-ways of controversy, could be certain that the Bill as drafted was exactly what he or the Princes intended. Many such points would be likely to arise. He wondered that instead half-a-dozen, there were not more mis understanding. The real way to remove the difficulties was to discuss them.

Sir Thomas Inskip proceeded to refer to the instruments of accession and said that if they were not in the form intended by the agreement between Princes and the Secretary of State, the House was the best place to arrive at the common understanding. Let them expose the intentions of Government, examine the draft and see exactly what the princes wanted safeguarded, and what Government wanted to see safeguarded.

Proceeding he emphasised the value of Parliamentary discussion for clearing up doubtful points, when Mr. Churchill interrupted and said his objection was to discussing matters in the absence of complete knowledge of the plans of Government and Princes.

Sir Thomas Inskip retorted that if Mr. Churchill did not know Government's plan, he should sit and listen, instead of speaking (Ministerial cheers).

Continuing Sir Thomas Inskip said deliberately and with knowledge that he had no doubt whatever that these matters would be regarded by Princes' legal advisers as questions of legal clarity, and nobody would be more dismayed than Princes and their ad-

(Continued on page 11).

A Hint To Indian Medical Students

GO TO GERMANY OR VIENNA

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read quite recently in the columns of your popular daily a report of a meeting convened by a few prominent medical and dental practitioners of Bombay, who wish to place a ban upon a few German-Jewish doctors who have recently set up their practice here.

The public well know that a host of "Vaids," "Hakims" and many Chinese and Japanese quacks without any qualifications are posing as doctors and dentists and plying their trade by adopting unprofessional methods of distribution of leaflets, placards etc. Why are they allowed unfettered practice?

The question arises—Why is there such a hue and cry raised against a few Jewish doctors, who appear to have swept the suffering public of Bombay off their ground and what is the secret of success of these doctors?

As a layman, I reckon the following reasons have largely contributed to the achievement by them of their extensive popularity:—

(1) The method of examination adopted by them which includes the tests of blood, sputum, and urine in addition to cardiographs and X-ray photographs, which are immediately taken when necessary, at a moderate cost.

(2) The practice of taking down notes of the past history of the patient.

(3) The personal interest that is taken in, and the time that is devoted to each patient usually about 3-4 to 1 hour, has a wonderful psychological effect on a certain type of a patient resulting in the generation of faith in the doctor in whose hands he has placed himself and which in certain cases accelarates recovery.

(4) The scrupulous care that is taken so as not to overlook any little fact or detail that may be mentioned by the patient.

(5) The co-operation of the various doctors who confer together in order to arrive at a correct diagnosis which is only possible as in the case of a clinic where two or three specialists are available and their interests are common.

Apart from the above factors the predominant position occupied by Germany in the medical world is also answerable to the popularity which these foreign doctors may have gained. The success of these doctors may also partly be attributed to the unexpected bright turns in the health of some patients who may have been given up as hopeless cases.

It is a wonder to me why the budding medicoes do not go to Germany for prosecuting their further studies, I would strongly advocate that intending students who have no mind to join Government service, should seek admission into Continental Universities for securing their medical degrees. I foresee a bright future for Indian students who may return to India to practice after training in Germany, Vienna and such other places where day to day progress is made in treatment of cases in the light of most modern discoveries.—Yours, etc.

RUSTOM DADACHANJI.

Princess St.,
Bom. Feb. 2.

Unwanted Liquor Shop

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After the auction sale of liquor shops in Bombay, the new holders of licences are now busy in locating their shops in suitable premises regardless of the nature of atmosphere surrounding them.

In the afternoon of Monday last the Collector's notice was issued indicating the intention of allowing the opening of a country liquor shop in the premises at 220, Cavel Street (now Dr. Viegas Street) on licence No. 332 which was formerly owned by a different party who had his shop in a secluded corner of the lane. But the proposed new site for the sale of country liquor is absolutely undesirable and objectionable on various grounds.

Just in the front of the premises, at a distance of hardly 10 feet, there is a Municipal Recreation Ground where children come to play while the residents of the locality get some relaxation on the benches provided for the purposes. Moreover, within about seven yards' distance from the house proposed for the liquor shop, there is an old temple of "Shree Mahadeo" which is being visited by a number of devotees daily among whom women with their kiddies predominate. The annual fair in honour of this sacred place is held in the month of "Chaitra" with great pomp and hundreds of religious-minded people throng in numbers. The way to this temple, it may be emphasized, leads from the proposed new site of the liquor-shop.

The residents of the locality have been for a considerable time suffering from the most uncongenial state of affairs caused by the toddy shop of long standing just adjoining the municipal public convenience. At times the poor victims of intoxication are so infuriated that they create a very alarming situation threatening the safety of a passer-by's life. In addition to this standing nuisance, if a liquor shop is allowed to be opened, I fear the results will be most distressing and disparaging. Within a short distance of the proposed site, there are already two well "patronised" country liquor shops and one more shop for the sale of foreign liquor and one fails to understand as to why this dangerous decoration should at all appear on the scene.

I hope the residents of Dr. Viegas Street will raise a strong protest against the proposal that injures the religious sentiments of the Hindus and causes nuisance to the residents of the locality in general and the visitors of the recreation plot in particular where it will act most detrimentally upon the boys in their teens.

Will the Collector of Bombay be pleased to realise the dangers resulting from the opening of the proposed liquor shop and decide over the desirability of turning down the proposal?—Yours, etc.,

A KEEN OBSERVER.

Indian Railway Administration

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Further to my contribution of the 4th instant on "Railway Travelling Experiences", I rejoice to find that the Assembly has passed a unanimous vote of censure on the Railway Board. The hookum votes count for nothing.

It is not, as Sir Henry Gidney says, a matter of "running after white faces", I happen to be carrying one of these faces myself and I recorded just sufficient of my own personal experiences to illustrate variety of devices adopted by the staffs of Railways to prevent passengers from travelling and appropriating the accommodation for their own use or (how shall I put it?) "convenience".

The same speaker also said, "the Agent of a Railway was the biggest autocrat India ever produced"; but why go so high as all that? Try the District Officers and repent.

Reconditioning of coaches will cost money and I have a useful idea that capital may be recovered from the sale of "officers' saloons". There are many Maharajas who would be glad to buy them and the saving in upkeep and haulage would be considerable. When one of these saloons is hitched on to the tail end of a train, the passengers have to shift for themselves because the whole staff is pre-occupied in the "Guard of Honour".

Have you ever seen an "Inspection Special"? It consists of the saloon of the Super Maharaja of the Railway Board, the saloons of the Maharaja Agents and Maharaja Chief Engineers of several Railways and auxiliary coaches for clerks and menials. It dashes through a station at the statutory restricted speed of 20 miles per hour (multiplied by three) while the whole station staff makes a parade and the station master holds a garland lest they might take it into their heads to stop there. A figure appears at an open saloon door and takes the salutation. That station is inspected. It is there. Sometimes they stop just long enough to be garlanded and if a new structure is to be inspected they satisfy themselves that the paint is dry and are off again.

Whence come these super Brahmins who are very ordinary people when sized up? There is always plenty of first class accommodation going empty so why cannot these people travel in the traffic, to study the traffic, for the sake of the traffic that gives them their handsome salaries?

Just imagine, say, our judges lounging in their chambers and allowing the Court Clerk to do everything up to the "summing up" for the judge to sign. That is what our Railway administration amounts to and the Assembly has at last shown that we are no longer going to face Deficit budgets, while our railways are run for the convenience of "railway servants only" and for the deification of Railway officers.—Yours, etc.,

LENOIL LLEWDNAS.

GIVE US WORK OR BREAD

Unemployment Day Meeting At Foras Road

A largely attended meeting of the unemployed and the Municipal workers was held on Wednesday evening at Foras Road for organising the unemployed of Bombay for the demonstration of March 4 when Miss Maniben Kara, President of the Municipal Workers Union, presided. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Nimbkar, Kondvikar, Varaskar, Joglekar, Potakar and others. The speakers expressed the demands of the unemployed chief among them being, "Give us Work or Bread" and "Give us allowance".

The speakers enumerated the various causes of unemployment and exhorted the workers to organise themselves on militant lines in order to enforce their demand.

A similar meeting was held in Madanpura under the presidentship of Mr. Taher when Messrs. Parab, Bhayaji, Kulkarni and Madan Shetty also spoke

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN KATHIAWAD

Glass Factory In Morvi

(From Our Correspondent).

WADHWAN, Feb. 25.

The problem of rural stagnation is too well-known to demand any searching analysis. In most part of our Agency, especially where there are many share-holders, rural life is so disorganised and disrupted that it is well-nigh impossible to achieve betterment unless some machinery is created through which the forces of progress can influence the people. The agriculturist who is an important man is degenerating into a hopeless condition. The world knows by this time that he is India's essential man. But small and petty Talukdars in Kathiawar are still indifferent to the needs of their tenants, whose life is an incessant battle with the forces of nature, so terrible at times that there is little in his heritage or environments to lead him on to a victory.

Col. Evans Gordon will be leaving no small memory if he will take courage in both hands and initiate a rural uplift scheme which will win for him the blessings of thousands of people.

MORVI AND GLASS FACTORY

In a race of the development of foreign trade, our maritime States are not apathetic to the encouragement of indigenous industry. The recent announcement that His Highness the Maharaja of Morvi has helped a glass factory to the extent of fifty thousand rupees, encourages one in our belief that a new spirit is awakened in our Durbars. There is mineral wealth in most of the States, which can be made productive. Indeed, Morvi Durbar's anxiety to raise His Highness' capital in level with other towns commercially, is perceptible in personal interest which he takes. This is the only glass factory working in Kathiawar at present. Besides this new enterprize His Highness has shown his practical sympathy in extending help to a spinning and weaving mill—a dream of his father—now a reality in the time of the son.

WADHWAN CITY AND LATE THAKORE SAHIB.

Now that the period fixed for mourning for our late Thakore Sahib is over, "what next," is the question put by those who have perceived harmonious relations between the Durbar and his subjects, who have, no doubt, professed extravagant loyalty at proper times. The Durbar during a short period of his administration had endeared himself so much that a serious duty devolves upon his subjects to return the obligations. A village reconstruction scheme or any welfare work associated with the name of the late Highness will perpetuate the memory of the young Prince.

Foreign Rice Menace To Agriculturists

Elders Urge Govt. To Take Measures To Save Them From Ruin

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27

The Council of State carried without division the resolution of Mr. Narayanaswami Chetty urging the Government to take imposition of a prohibitive impo import of foreign rice into this country and to adopt substantial measures to improve the present low prices of rice with a view to alleviating the lot of the agriculturists.

An amendment moved by Mr. Hosain Imam suggesting the imposition o a prohibitive import duty was rejected by 28 votes to 11.

Several emmbers including a few from Madras either voted against it or remained neutral.

Discussion was resumed in the Council of State to-day on Mr. Narainswami Chetty's resolution moved on Monday last urging the prevention of the import of foreign rice into India and steps to improve the present low prices of rice.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran took the oath to-day.

MENACE TO INDIAN RICE

Mr. Narainswami Chetty speaking on his resolution felt that unless the abnormal importation of rice was checked effectively, rice growers in India, especially in Madras, would be ruined.

Mr. Chetty proceeded to declare that the success of Government could only be measured by the prosperity and contentment of the people and the relief thy afforded the teeming millions at a time of distress.

HELP AGRICULTURISTS

Sir David Devdoss moved an amendment urging the imposition of a reasonable duty on non-Empire rice and paddy imported into India with a view to raising the price level in this country.

Sir David said that prices had fallen to such a low level that agriculturists were unable even to meet cost of production. Wages and assessment had not fallen to the same extent as the fall in the prices and if the situation did not improve the Madras Government would lose much revenue. Further, Burma rice would lose its market in India. He hoped that Government would even now come to the help of the agriculturists.

WHITEHALL RICTATION?

Mr. Hossain Imam moved a further amendment to the effect that the duty so imposed should be prohibitive. India had to fear rice importation within the Empire only from Burma and Ceylon. Ceylon took more of our goods than she exprted, but in the case of Burma the trade balance was considerably against India. He suspected that the enormous delay over this question was due to dictation from Whitehall, as any action taken now on this question might prejudice the case for the separation of Burma against the wishes of India and even of the people of Burma. He feared that if no action was taken immediately the menace might easily spread to Bengal and Bihar.

WIDE-SPREAD DISCONTENT

Mr. J. B. Glass, (Burma Chamber) supported the resolution and said that the question had already been under consideration for over a year and he hoped that there would be no further delay. Otherwise there would be grave danger.

Sir Ramunni Menon said that there was wide-spread discontent among agriculturists in the Madras Presidency.

Mr. P. C. D. Chari supported the resolution and both the amendments as he was in sympathy with all. He said that Burma was facing very serious competition from Siam and Indo-China.

Mr. Mohamad Padsha said that Madras did not object to imports from Burma, but from Siam and Indo-China.

Mr. Ranganayakalu supported the resolution.

Mr. Stewart, Commerce Secretary, replied on behalf of Government. He reiterated the points mentioned by Mr. Bajpai in the Assembly on a similar resolution and said that the problem was not an All-India one but one peculiarly confined to South India and related only to imported broken rice. Government could not accept Mr. Hosain Imam's amendment, as it was wased on the theory that the problem was an All-India one. Moreover, a prohibitive duty as suggested by Mr. Hosain Imam might become a double-edged weapon.

Mr. Stewart said that the Government of India were considering what should be done to meet the competition of imported broken rice.

WITHDRAWAL DISALLOWED

Mr. Narayanaswami Chetty was prepared to withdraw the resolution.

Mr. Hosain Imam, Mr. Chari and other members, were, however, not prepared to allow him to do so.

The amendment of Sir Devadas was rejected without division. Mr. Hosain Imam's amendment suggesting a prohibitive import duty was pressed to a division and rejected by 28 against 11 votes.

The original resolution of Mr. Narayanaswami Chetty was then carried without division amidst cheers.—

PARSI MARRIAGES AND DIVORCE

Sir Phiroze Sethna moved that a Bill to amend the law relating to marriage and divorce among Parsis be referred to a joint committee of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly and that a joint committee do consist of twelve members. He explained that the joint committee was useful for two reasons; firstly, they could have adequate representation of a small community from both the Houses and secondly, this course would facilitate the smooth enactment of the measure. He pointed out that Parsis were the smallest minority in India and the Bill had almost the unanimous support of every section of the community. Of several opinions received on the Bill only two were against its provisions.

HALLETT AGREES

Mr. Hallett, Home Secretary, agreed to the motion for a joint select committee, as it would expedite the procedure in various stages. No doubt the Bill had been thoroughly circulated and there appeared to be a strong majority in its favour, but, however, little the objection to the Bill it should be very carefully considered before finally passing.

The motion was adopted and the House adjourned till five in the afternoon to-morrow when the general budget will be presented.—A. P.

B. P. C. C. ACCEPTS NEW CONSTITUTION

"This constitution is unworkable and unacceptable to the city of Bombay."

This statement was made in the open House on Wednesday by Mr. Yusuf Meherally, at the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee meeting, when the constitution was put to vote for acceptance after three days' discussions.

The House was taken by surprise at the dramatic suddenness, with which Mr. Meherally proceeded to supplement his statement with a proposition that it be communicated to the Working Committee that the proposed constitution was unsuitable to the city.

He withdrew the proposition when he was informed by Mr. Nariman, President that proper notice should be given for such a proposition and that it might be considered at another meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

There were only about 23 members present at the meeting when the new constitution was put to the vote, it was carried by a majority.

While thus the new constitution has been accepted and would be soon sent to the Working Committee for approval, the future seems to be somewhat piquant in view of the Congress Socialist Party's proposal of moving for the rejection of the constitution. In this connection the attitude of several members of the B. P. C. C. appeared to be one of dissatisfaction about the new provisions and some members went so far as to characterise the constitution as undemocratic.

Under the new Congress Constitution, the voters must be at least of six months' standing as

(Continued on Page 12)

Sports Stadium For Bombay

GOVERNOR'S SPORTING OFFER TO PATIALA

"Bombay will have before the end of 1936 a sports stadium, second to none in the world on the creamland of Colaba Reclamation grounds along the Church gate marine covering an area of 75,000 square yards with a beautiful three-storyed club-house, having two smaller pavilions on either side, to be named after the governor and the Maharaja of Patiala and reinforced with concrete double-decker stands all round" said Mr. A. S. Demello, Secretary Cricket Club of India after an important conference with the Governor of Bombay today.

CONFERENCE DECISION

The decision is the result of an important conference at the Government House to-day between H. E. Lord Brabourne and the Maharaja of Patiala Nawab Liyaquat Hyatkhan and Mr. A. S Demello, President, Vice-President and Secretary, respectively of the Cricket Club of India.

It will be recalled that in May last the President and Secretary met the Governor and discussed with him the question of having a sports stadium on the reclaimed lands near Churchgate and the Governor had evinced keen interest in the project as he regarded the project as not only of benefit to Bombay but as a great national asset. His excellency had then promised the deputationists that he would sympathetically consider their application which they said they would make. Closely following this meeting the authorities of the Cricket Club applied to the Government for a site on the reclaimed grounds.

H. E.'s SPORTING OFFER.

The Maharaja of Patiala took advantage of his present visit to Bombay to meet the Governor and to discuss the question. The Governor gave a sympathetic hearing to the views of the President and made a sporting offer to give the perpetual lease of the best portion of the reclaimed grounds to the club on what is regarded as the most reasonable terms.

The Maharaja of Patiala expressed his gratitude to the Governor for the generous offer and special consideration shown to the Cricket Club and promised as soon as he returned the Maharaja would call a meeting of the Committee of the Club at Delhi between the 2nd and 9th of March and place before them the Governor's offer for their approval and ratification. He also told the Governor that he would inform His Excellency the Committee's views personally on March 13 when he expected to arrive in Bombay 'en route' to England.

IDAR'S DONATION

His Highness placed before the Governor a colourful perspective of the stadium with its three-storeyed club-house and two pavillions on either side. His Highness also informed His Excellency that the Maharaja of Idar who had recently become a patron of the Club had donated Rs. 25,000 towards the construction of the Governor's pavillion. The Governor was also informed of another well-known sportsman in Bombay, who had already rendered great services to cricket in India and was considering the offer of a very handsome donation for the materialisation of the stadium scheme.

It will be hoped that as soon as the Maharaja of Patiala obtains the approval of the Committee to the Governor's offer and gets the Governor's ratification offer immediate steps would be taken to commence the work on the site before the monsoon sets in and it is expected that the sports stadium will be completed before the end of 1936.—A. P.

ROUND THE WORLD IN A CANOE

German Reaches Versova In 2 Feet-Wide Kayak

Paddling across the Mediterranean Sea, the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea, in a 6-yards canoe, for about three years, Mr. Oscar Speck, a German Scout arrived at Versova on Wednesday evening in the same canoe from Karachi.

Starting from Hamburg, Germany, on May 13, 1932, Mr. Speck visited several places on the coast of the Persian Gulf arrived at Karachi on January 25 last, in his voyage round the world. He reached the Port of Daman on Tuesday and from there he rowed his way to Versova, where he was received by Mr. Sorab Dinshaw Talati, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Suburban Boy Scout Local Association.

He would leave Versova to-day (Thursday) at 9 a.m., and arrive in his folding Kayak, at the Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m.

Remove film and reveal the beauty of your teeth

PEARLS are precious—but not so precious as the glistening pearls in your own mouth—*your teeth*. A smile that reveals clean, sparkling teeth adds an alluring . . . a glamorous touch to facial beauty.

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Removing film is, and always will be, Pepsodent's chief duty. Today's Pepsodent performs that duty better than ever before. Its new cleansing and polishing material brings a change in the appearance of teeth within a short time. Only Pepsodent contains this revolutionary material. Therefore, no other tooth paste gives the same results.

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C.C.2.5

Hoare Seeks To Bring Round Princes

(Continued from page 9).

visers if they heard that after Princes received this advice that the House was not proceeding with the discussion of these important questions. He had no doubt that Princes, when they were fully fortified with advice and by discussion with the House of Commons, would find difficulties and misunderstandings cleared up,

Autocratic Princes.

Following Sir S. Hoare Mr Morgan Jones (Lab.) supporting Mr. Churchill's adjournment motion said that while Labourites favoured the Federation they were getting more alarmed at the implications of Government's proposals. The Labourites wanted to know the conditions on which Princes were to federate. He said Labourites would move an amendment relating to Labour conditions and inquired if an agreement to such conditions would be a term of the State's accession.

Mr. Morgan Jones thought there were indications that Princes were seizing an opportunity to make a severer bargain than originally contemplated. He said that Labourites were not prepared, as the price of Princes adherence to the Federation, to subject British India permanently to the demands, opinions and viewpoints of autocratic Princes.

Sir Austen Chamberlain followed.

Rule of the House.

Sir Austen Chamberlain did not suppose that there was anyone in this House who thought that Princes were the only people to be considered or who was unaware of the immensely greater responsibilities the House had, because they were more direct and personal to people of British India than to the Rulers of States. The clauses they were asked to postpone dealt with the conditions upon which Princes would join the Federation, and surrender the power they should make on joining. If discussion dealt more with that particular point, and less particularly with British India, it was because it was a rule of discussions of the House that they must be appropriate to the matter before it. (Cheers.)

Sir Austen Chamberlain desired to say immediately that the great mass of members of the House must have listened as he with sympathy and admiration to Sir Samuel Hoare's speech (cheers.) He was glad to find Sir Samuel Hoare, with his greater knowledge had formed the same view as himself of Princes' resolution. He was unable to trace any point which was not present in the minds of the Select Committee which was not wholly discussed with the representatives of Princes and Indian delegates in the Select Committees' discussions with them. These points were repeatedly discussed among members of the Committee before the Chairman undertook to draft report and were finally discussed in drafting the amendments to the report itself.

Sir Austen Chamberlain agreed —indeed it was the contention of Princes themselves—that they have not changed their attitude to the Federation and that from the first they had stated certain conditions, but on such examination as they had been presently able to give to the Bill. They did not think these conditions were fully met. He said: "I am confident that it was the intention of the Select Committee Report to meet them. I thought myself we had met them. I thought they were points on which Prnices had a right to be reassured. I thought we had given that reassurance. I had interpreted the bill as a layman can, as being the expression in statutory language of the intention of the Select Committee."

Mr. Morgan Jones interposed: "We always understood in the Select Committee that while Princes were agreeable and put forward their proposals, and we were trying to meet them, they would give no final judgment until they had seen the complete picture."

Dutch Auction.

Sir Austen Chamberlain replied that is true. They cannot see the complete picture until the Bill itself is complete and received the approval of both Houses. To adjourn the Bill in order to get further light upon Princes' proceedings is merely entering upon a circle that will lead nowhere. Princes will not tell us whether they approve of the Bill until they see the final form. We must presume that our work is trying to remove their apprehensions which we think are well founded; trying to meet all that is reasonable in their demands. Let it be well understood that we are unwilling to allow this House to be driven from what it thinks right or enter a Dutch auction for the sport of Princes (cheers)

Sir Austen was deeply touched at Mr. Churchill's solicitude for himself in what Mr. Churchill thought was his uncomfortable position, but actually he was not in the slightest embarrassed by what he had said earlier in the House on this subject. On the contrary this latest development confirmed the wisdom of the advice he tendered to his friends. Mr. Churchill approached the matter in the present form, as a man who had no love for National Government and would have desired to resume party politics, and was presently going into lobby with the Socialist opponents (laughter). "I retain the opinion that this great development in Indian Government would be much more safely undertaken if accompanied by the establishment of the Federation of all India, than is the reforms were confined to British India alone."

"I believe," said Sir Austen, "the interests of Princes are intimately associated with the British Empire. Similarly our interests are intimately associated with their interests. I believe they and we alike shall find safety for ourselves and security for what we hold dearest in their entry into the great Federation which for the first time will consecrate the political union of all India. (cheers)." He added, that Mr. Churchill was not quite candid when he continuously talked of himself as if he had given from the first a whole-hearted approval of the Simon Commission.

Mr. Churchill interposed: "I never said that. I said I was prepared to act within the ambit of the Statutory Commissions report."

Lovely Phrase.

Sir Austen Chamberlain rejoined: "What a lovely phrase! (Laughter). If only you could govern the world with phrases. Mr. Churchill never accepted the Simon report and did not accept it to-day." He pointed out that Mr. Churchill's present scheme would establish not provincial autonomy of the Simon Commission, but a more limited scheme of leaving the Central Government untouched. That would be a fatal course. He said: "I beg both Princes in India and members of this House not to do so." Such a scheme would create twelve powerful organs of public opinion, and at the same moment disappoint all their legitimate hopes after the last four years of political discussion and conferences. Said Sir Austen: "You would establish these bodies of discontent, and then render them your enemies from the moment you established them. Their purpose would have to be to overthrow Central Government as at present established, and substitute a responsible Government as the Centre for British India alone. The responsibility at Centre can only be granted as a part of the Federal system, including the Indian States. If by your own act you make that Federation possible, but refuse the possibility to Princes and British India, are you certain that sooner or later, and sooner rather than later, you won't be driven to establishing a responsible Government at the Centre for British India alone? Do you think you will have done good work for British Empire or this country, if you reached that result? Do Princes think that they will then have offered them such treatment as this House is prepared to offer them for the just protection of their rights and sovereignty? (cheers.)

"I beg the House not to led away. Mr. Churchill who denounces us for abdicating our responsibilities first suggests that we should act upon the vote which the Congress members gave in the legislature, and then that we should wait for the will of Princes before coming to a decision. I wish the House to understand our responsibilities (cheers).

"Must Face Problem."

We had two years examination of this problem by the Simon Commission, three years Round Table Conferences, and two years minutest inquiry by the Select Committee, and the time has now come when this House must shoulder its responsibilities (cheers), and must face the problem here and now. After fullest consideration of all shades of Indian thought and opinion nearer home, we should say here and now what constitution we are willing to offer, what limits we are ready to modify, and it is on us that the responsibility rests and now is the time to discharge it (cheers).

Hoare Clears Misunderstanding.

Following Sir Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Issac Foot said he associated himself mainly with Sir A. Chamberlain's clear statement, but felt inclined to criticise Sir Samuel Hoare's statement that "when further representations are made by Princes we should be prepared to meet them."

Sir Samuel Hoare intervened and said "let me at once clear up the misunderstanding if there has been one. What I meant was that we would carry out the agreement we made. I do not mean any secret agreement, but agreements after a long period of discussion."

Mr. Issac Foot continuing said that as far as Samuelite Liberals are concerned, they wished to proceed with the discussion of the Bill, because if the postponement occurred on the grounds suggested by Mr. Churchill it would be indefinite.

Mr. Foot contended that Mr. Churchill desired not a postponement but a defeat of the Bill, and said if the measure were postponed, it would render its passage this year impossible, and create very serious difficulties. The whole history of India in the last 25 years had been a commentary on "being too late."

Who is Rothermere?

Mr. Foot proceeded to state the message from India about the Princes decision given an opportunity for mischief makers, and said in some papers in Britain this morning there had been a demand for resignation of Sir Samuel Hoare, and in one paper there was a suggestion that Sir Samuel misled the House and country (some cheers). Mr. Foot remarked: "I am sorry to know that that the suggestion has any support in this House (loud cheers). We have greatest admiration for the candour with which Sir Samuel Hoare dealt with the problem throughout. We are very glad that the responsibility had been in his hands. The suggestion that he misled the House and country is one which should never have appeared in the columns of the English Press."

Mr. Foot proceeded to protest against the practice of communicating with the Princes. He condemned Lord Rothermere's message in the morning and said: "There is no doubt of Lord Rothermere's view of the position. He greeted it with joy. He said this Bill—which I think is a fair attempt to deal with the difficulties of India—is a monstrous atack on the rights of Indian people." Mr. Foot contended that Lord Rothermere's message should be condemned by public opinion, and inquired if there was anyone in the House who would dare to endorse the message which Lord Rothermere said would be read by seven million readers. "Who is Lord Rothermere to speak for the people of this country?"

Mr. Foot proceeded to inquire what would happen if the present scheme broke down, and pointed out that the demand for Indian reform could not be gainsaid. The Princes should consider what their position would be if they were not established, as it was proposed establish them—with self-Government in the provinces side by side with Princes who could not take their share in the development of the country. He said: "We must take India with all its facts, and do what is possible with the immediate situation. I believe as the result of the policy now being pursued there would be a wise co-operation on the part of Princes Their proper rights should be maintained but the House should not go further." He concluded by expressing the opinion that it would be a great mistake to suspend the deliberations of the Bill.

"Fundamental Principle"

Lord Wolmer speaking after Sir Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Issac Foot inquired if Sir Samuel Hoare, was unaware that until Sunday of the vital importance of that Princes attached to the manner of their accession. He said if Sir Samuel Hoare been candid, he surely ought to have given Princes to understand months ago that the procedure laid down is the fundamental principle of the Bill.

Sir Samuel Hoare intervened and said, "Lord Wolmer accuses me of want of candour, but my views have been known not weeks or months ago but for years to Princes and their representatives who accepted them as far as I am aware."

Lord Wolmer continued that Government encountered this difficulty because they attempted the impossible, and attempted to build a Federation without the materials from which to build it. In their anxiety they used language which undoubtedly led to large section of Princes to believe that they could Federate on terms different from those intended, or really possible.

Earl Winterton declared that the charges against Sir Hoare of lack of candour or deliberately misleading the House were wholly unjustified (cheers). He said in the Select Committee that every aspect of Princes contention was considered in consultation with their representatives, and no divergence of views was disclosed. He believed the difficulties which had arisen could be solved by good-will, and said Mr. Churchill and his followers had no goodwill towards the future Government of India He did not believe that their views would be accepted by the majority of people in Britain

Col. Josiah (Ind) Wedgwood considered it was Sir Samuel Hoare who had been misled. He said for the last two months there had been a great change of feeling in India, and Princes were beginning to see the warning not to put themselves in opposition to wishes of people in India.

Mr. George Lansbury said that Labourites wanted Princes to come in for fair equitable terms, but the masses of people affected by the constitution lived in British India and they were not consulted. Labourites wanted the Bill rejected, because there were far more strong and more valid objections to the Bill than those of Princes, and people who held those objections, namely the people of British India, have not been consulted. Labourites considered that they were as entitled as the Princes were to be considered. He said "if we had our way, we would reject this Bill, and consult British India the same way as the Government consulted the Princes."

Churchill's Motion Lost.

The House was divided, and Mr. Churchill's motion was rejected.

Mr. R. A. Butler replying to the various points raised, pointed out that the contention that Princes would be able to block the future franchise scheme was a misunderstanding. It will be possible to alter the franchise by the order-in-council by the King. Mr Butler reminded that the central legislature would contain greater democratic elements than at present. He referred to the special representation of labour and also to depressed classes who did not think the introduction of representatives of the States would mean ignoring the interests of the masses. He said Government held strongly they had given India unity which it was essential to preserve by the Federation. Moreover the Federal Government was a most suitable form of nexus devisable for the inter-connection of economic and political interests of the States and Provinces.

HOARE'S REPLY TO CHURCHILL

Continuing his reply to Mr. Churchill regarding the British Government's attitude towards Indian Princes in the House of Commons, Sir Samuel Hoare, after assuring the Princes that the agreements between the Crown and States were inviolable, declared that he would not support proposals for a sham Federation.

"The federation must be a real federation exercising effective powers over a sufficient field of Indian territory," he declared. Further Sir Samuel believed that the Princes held similar views and he cannot believe that they have altered their views in that regard.

Sir Samuel continued: "If they altered that view—and I do not believe they have,—let them tell us so clearly and categorically. The sooner the House know their position (loud cheers), the sooner everybody in India knows their position, the better for all parties concerned. I can, however, say that despite this resolution I have no reason to suppose that Princes altered their conception of what the All-India Federation should be

"Assuming that both the Princes and ourselves are still bent upon setting up an effective All-India Federation, I say after very careful examination of points that seem to be at issue, that there is no reason at all why this question should not be adjusted between the Princes and ourselves. I believe myself that many of them are already adjusted in the Bill and that the Princes do not yet realise in detail how far their legitimate desires have effectively been met and where, as I say they have not been met, I have given an undertaking to meet them.

"Consequently, I say there is no reason, and I shall substantiate this contention in my later remarks, for the House to delay the discussion. Many of the points wherein Princes are chiefly interested will come in later stages of the Bill. We shall have ample opportunity dealing with them, when time arises for their discussion. If however, in near future or in less near future at any time it appears that there are irreconcilable differences between the Governmnt and the Princes I will at once inform the House of the fact and I will give an undertaking that we will in that case reconsider the whole position. At present I am going to substantiate these points in remarks I am now going to make and I can say, there is no irreconcilable difference between us.

"I do not believe when I finished my examination of points to which the Princes allude in their resolution that the House will come to the view that there are irreconcilable differences.

NO CHANNGE IN ATTITUDE

"It is quite clear from the terms of official report of the meeting that the Princes' decision does not indicate any change in their attitude towards the Federation and it is, in no sense a pronouncement against the general scheme of the Bill. The Princes already made it clear from the start, and nobody ever questioned their claim, that it is their right as Sovereign rulers to decide how far they are prepared to bring their respective States under the authority of the Federation.

"So far as I can see, a major part of the difficulties they now feel, arise from doubts as to whether or not this position is made clear beyond doubt by the Bill. Both the States and the Government have, I am sure, the same broad object in view. Both desire that accession by a ruler to the Federation shall mean effective participation by his State in the Federal organism.

"On the other hand it has always been the States' intention, which we of course on our side always freely admitted, that application of this act to any Federated State shall be governed in effect by rulers' instrument of accession that is to say, it is for the ruler and ruler alone to determine, subject of course to the acceptance of his accession by the Crown, the extent of field over which Federal authorities are to operate in his State.

NO SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE

"Clause six was designed to make this position clear. Amendments standing in my name which I hope to move in the course of our next discussions, are intended not to make any substantial change in the clause as drafted, but to make our intention still clearer and I am confident that a closer examination by the Princes of the clause as I propose it should be amended, will show them that it goes much further than they suppose towards meeting their difficulties

"The fact will become clear when I actually move these amendments. I understand and draw particular attention to this point that the main difficulty which the Princes feel about this clause is obligation which it imposes on them to accept the act as a whole.

"They feel this difficulty, despite the fact that this acceptance is immediately followed in paragraph B in the first sub-clause by a provision for the freedom of choice on the part of the Ruler as to the subjects which he shall accept as Federal or in other words as describing the field over which the act shall operate in his State and further freedom to make conditions as to his acceptance of any of those subjects.

"The intention of the clause was that such conditions would be applicable not only to legislative powers as regards any particular matter of Federal Legislative in its relation to the States, but correspondingly to the executive authority of the Federal Government in relation to the same matter. My amendments to this clause are in part designed to make this interpretation perfectly clear

Another Amendment.

"Later I shall move another amendment to Clause Eight with the same object. I understand that the form the States would like this clause to take is a provision whereby they would accept such of the provision of the Act as they may expressly specify in the instruments of accession

"There are obvious difficulties in way of acceptance of a suggestion on these lines but the result may well be, in theory at all events, that every ruler to accede to the Federation would select different provisions of the act as a basis of a constitution for his State with the result that we might have multiplicity of constitutions operating in different parts of India as a result of this Bill

"I am quite sure this is not the intention of the Princes. Their fear is—and it is a natural fear,—that acceptance of all provisions of the act ever subject to qualification to which I referred, might have consequences in their States which on present examination they cannot foresee and which might lead to results in way of diminution of their sovereignty which neither they nor the Government ever contemplated. I wish to remove this fear

"On one hand it is impossible to contemplete the position wherein it will be open to every acceding State to select for itself provisions of act to apply that State. On the other hand I am quite prepared to consider sympathitically and to bring before the House any representations which the Princes may think right to make with reference to any particular one of the later clauses of the Bill wherein they anticipate disadvantages of the kind to which I referred.

Let me put what I said into more concrete form. The Government's proposal is that the Princes should accept the whole act and that then in the Instruments of Accession to Princes shall set out subjects for which the Act is accepted, making it clear, firstly, that the Act does not touch any other subject, secondly, that the Act does not detract from the Princes' sovereignty in any other respect.

The Princes are nervous, because they are afraid that some time in future the Federal Government might, as an unexpected result of some other clause in the Act, perhaps as result of the decision of the Federal Court, encroach upon the field that the Princes have not actually surrendered.

The Princes, therefore say: "Let us not accept the whole Act. Let us set out in the instruments of Accession only the points in the Act to which we actually accede." I do not think Princes have fully considered the implications of the proposals of that kind. The effect will be, first of all, to throw open to negotiations the whole Bill. Instead of throwing open to negotiation, between Government and Princes, certain specific points in the Bill. That in itself would prolong almost indefinitely the period of these negotiations, but there is a greater danger inherent in the proposal of this kind. It is this:

"LEFT IN THE AIR."

If it accepted that Parliament would not know in the least what kind of Federation it is setting up (cheers)—the question will be left in the air for subsequent negotiation over the whole field between the British Government and scores of Indian Princes. I am quite sure Parliament will never allow a Bill of this kind to pass to the Statute Book, without knowing what kind of Federation will be set up, nor will it pass an Act of this kind if the result is to be not one constitution in India, but possibly scores of different constitutions.

I do not believe the Princes realised these implications. They are nervous, as I say, and perhaps rightly nervous, lest, after they acceded over a definite field, other issues encroaching upon their sovereignty might arise in future. We are prepared to safeguard that position. I am prepared to give an undertaking that we will deal sympathetically with any clause in the Bill within clauses dealing actually with the Federal list that may appear to them to be dangerous in future, but we must deal with them as specific clauses. We cannot throw the whole field open without any limitation upon it at all.

I believe that when Princes have more leisure to study the clauses of the Bill, and when we had a further opportunity of discussing these difficulties with them, we will be able most effectively, whilst retaining the general federal structure of the bill, to safeguard the Princes' position in every respect.

INVIOLABILITY OF TREATIES

I pass from the question of the method of accession to the second question. They emphasise in the resolution—the question of inviolability of their treaties. Here I am sure misunderstanding has arisen. They seem to regard it as a breach of faith that we have not some way dealt with the treaties within the four corners of the Bill, or in the instruments of Accession. I was under the impression that in all our discussions now ranging over many years, there has been a general agreement amongst ourselves and representatives of the Princes that questions of paramountcy should be kept out of the Federal Bill altogether, and that it is much safer from the Princes' view point to keep the questions of paramountcy out of an Act of this kind.

As soon as questions of paramountcy were included in the Act they inevitably become the subject of decisions by the Federal Court, and I understand that was the last thing that a great majority of Princes desired. So also with the instruments of accession. Here again I understood it was the Princes who desire to keep questions connected with the treaties out of Instruments of Accession—for the same reason. Instruments of accession will be interpreted by the Federal Court, but because we keep questions of this kind outside the scope of the Bill and outside the Instruments of Accession, it does not in the least follow that we are not just as determined as we always have been to make it quite clear in the most solemn manner that we regard the treaties between the Crown and States as inviolable, and I give this undertaking in the most solemn and most formal manner—but not within the Bill—that we will give that undertaking.

GENERAL IDEA.

There are a number of other questions that arise from their resolution. We shall deal with them in greater detail when we come to the clauses but let me give a general idea what they amount to.

Firstly, there is a point on clause eight. They say the clause, even as I propose to amend it, does not make it sufficiently clear that the executive authority of the Federation within the range of any matter accepted by State as a Federal subject can be limited to the same extent as legislative power can be limited. I am sure this will be found to be nothing more than a question of drafting. Then we are told that clause eight does not make it sufficiently clear that the executive authority of the Federation extends to the placing, at the service of the Crown of the military means of implementing the Crown's obligations to protect States.

That is the point to which we attach as much importance, as the Princes themselves, and if a further examination of clause eight or other clauses should show that our provisions are defective I am confident the House will wish they should be made secure States are inclined to regard the wording of the Governor-General's first special responsibility as described in Clause 12 one—A. as enabling him in the capacity of Governor-General to intervene to extend not hitherto regarded as justifiable in internal affairs of the States. On this point I would remind the House that in fact special responsibilities merely regulate the Governor-General's relations with Ministers, in exercise of powers he possesses through other provisions Act. They do not themselves regulate the extent of those powers. Obviously that criticism is founded on misunderstanding.

ATTITUDE OF STATES.

States are not apparently satisfied with the wording of the Governor-General's special responsibility for safeguarding the rights of States. Here I believe there is no difference of intention whatever It is a question of manner of expressing what we intend. The other points on which question have been raised relate to the conditions in Clause 45, on the failure of constitutional machinery, to the wording of clause 99, defining the legislative power and clause 147, which describes the relations between the Federal Government and States and to ascertain financial clauses. I cannot believe that any of the points raised on the clauses are matters on which permanent difference can be apprehended.

Mr. Issac Foot intervened, and said Sir S Hoare had been quoting certain representations received in respect of certain clauses. Can he tell us when these representations were made and whether when the Princes met they knew of the amendment to be submitted to the House.

Sir S. Hoare replied: "The first time I heard of these criticisms was on Sunday, when I received a telegram about the meeting of Ministers. I have at present no more than this comparatively brief telegram setting out the points to which I alluded. I will undertake, as soon as I receive these criticisms in detail, to put the House in possession thereof; but I think I have said sufficient, to-day, to show the House that as far as I can judge, none of these seems to be the questions of principle, and all of them seem questions of detail that can be very well—and in some cases easily—be adjusted.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

Let me, in conclusion, say with great diffidence a word of advice to the House. I would not venture to give a word of advice, but for the fact that week in and week out, for four years past, I have been dealing incessantly with these complicated problems (cheers). The House is dealing with a question the magnitude of which is unique. At every point these are problems of immense complexity. At every chapter of the Bill there are angles where from it can be attacked with enfilading fire from both sides. There never was a Bill wherein there was a greater scope for criticism, for the opposition, to exploit vulnerable points. It is very easy to exploit vulnerable points, very easy to magnify obstacles in our way and they are sufficiently great in themselves (cheers). I hope the House will realise this is a Bill of unique character, and but whilst there is no reason why with

(Continued on next Page).

Latest Commercial News

N. Y. COTTON FURTHER UP BY 6 POINTS

Further Weakness In Crossrates

GOLD FIRM AND SILVER STEADY

Steady Tone In Wheat But Linseed And Rubber Weak

BOMBAY, Feb 27

On Wednesday, cross rates showed further weakness.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET AND FEATURELESS

New York cotton was quiet and featureless. March liquidation was well absorbed by foreign buying. Operators however act cautiously.

GOLD FIRM AND SILVER STEADY

London gold was very firm and silver was steady.

WHEAT STEADY BUT LINSEED WEAK

Chicago and Liverpool wheat maintained a steady tone but Argentine linseed ruled weak. Rubber was also easy.

IMPROVED FEELING IN GILTEDGED SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange remained slow but the underlying sentiment was better. Giltedged securities displayed improved feeling but the enquiry for the most part was very restricted. The New York Stock Exchange was easy.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Feb 27

Previous closing	12.41
To-day's opening	12.42
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	12.47
Difference	+06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Feb 27

Previous closing	6 83
To-day's opening	6 80
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	6.82
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 247-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 27

There was nothing in to-day's news to stimulate activity with the result that trading was quiet and featureless. However on evidence of good underlying support and also due to the fact that tenders were readily taken, prices kept fairly steady. Meanwhile traders continue to await news from Washington especially with regard to the administration's policy on the new crop and pending the clarification of this uncertainty, operators are acting with extreme caution.

The market opened with May at 12.42 i.e. 1 point higher. The market was fairly steady but in the absence of any important enquiry prices showed very little improvement with May hovering around yesterday's closing level. March liquidation was absorbed by foreign buying without having any important effect on the general trend of prices

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.47 with a rise of 6 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 27

The following were the opening ranges

March (12.28/12.26) 12.29/12.29
May (12.44/12.44) 12.42/12.41
July (12.52/12.52) 12.49/12.49

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 27

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.86) 6.85
American March (6.82) 6.81
Egyptian January (8.51) 8.50
Egyptian March (8.52) 8.51

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 27

10-45 p.m.

Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 247-4 at first and thereafter business was done at Rs. 246 later at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 246-8 with New York futures about 4 points up.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 26

March 55 3/4 plus 3/8d
May 59 1/8 plus 1/2d
July 61 3/8 plus 3/8d

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb 26

March 11.97—02
April 12.06—03
May 12.13—04

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Feb 26

May 2.08 plus 02
July 2.14 plus 04
September 2.19 plus 04
December 2.24 plus 02

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Feb 27

Previous closing	4.86 1/2
To-day's opening	4.86
To-day's closing	4.86 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb 27

Previous closing	4.86 5/16
To-day's opening	4.86 1/2
To-day's closing	4.86 1/16
Difference	—.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, Feb 27

Previous closing	73.22
To-day's opening	73.31
To-day's closing	73.22
Difference	—.10

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 27

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.86-1/2 and then fell to 4.86-3/16 subsequently further easing to 4.85-13/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate finally closed at 4.86 1/16.

The franc opened at 73.31 and then declined to 73.28 thereafter further receding to 73.15.

The sterling franc cross rate finally closed at 73 32.

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 27

The market was quiet.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	25 9/16d.	25 5/8d
Spot	25 11/16d.	25 3/4d

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 27

Gold per ounce (£7-3-6 1/2) £7-3-11 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Feb 27

3 months (0 5/16 to 0 3/8) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.
4 months (0 3/8 to 7/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 5/8 p.c.
6 months (0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c) 5/8 to 5/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Feb 27

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1 6 5/32) 1 6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (5.55 5/8) 5.53 7/8
New York on Bombay (36.85) 36.81
Berlin on Bombay (0.92) 0.91 3/4
London on Shanghai (1-6 7/8) 1-7 1/8
London on Milan (57.21) 56.93
London on Kobe (1.2 1/32) 1.2 1/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb 27

Silver opened steady at Rs. 63, 69/6 for March settlement and 69/13 for April. The market was quiet but steady with traders awaiting better foreign news. Prices at first improved on better China cables but subsequently lost ground on liquidation and some profit-taking. However some slight reaction followed on better London news and prices closed steady at Rs. 68-13 69-1 and 69-8.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/9, 35/10 and 35/11. Trading was quiet and featureless in the absence of any stimulating news from abroad with prices moving in a very narrow range and closed the same as the opening.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 26

May 0.97 1/8 plus 1/8c
July 0.92 plus 1/2c
September 0.91 plus 5/8c

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Feb. 26.

SAKELS.—

March	15.66+.01
May	15.76—.02
July	15.85—.04

ASHMOUNI.—

April	13.45+.04
June	13.54+.06
August	13.58+.05

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 27

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 55-3/4, May 59-1/4 and July 61-1/2. Some interest was displayed but business on the whole remained rather unsatisfactory.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 27

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.97-1/8. Prices remained steady but there was very little enquiry and business was small.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb 27

Argentine linseed opened steady with March at 11.97. Prices eased under liquidation and foreign selling influenced by disappointing foreign news with the price for March falling to 11.94 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb 27

The following were the rates at 3 30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£214 3/4 buyers £215 sellers. Weak) £215 3/4 buyers £216 1/4 sellers Irregular.

Lead (£10 5/16 buyers £10 3/8 sellers. Steady) £10 5/16 buyers £10 3/8 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£29 1/2 to £30) £30 5/8 to £30 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-9 1/2) 0-9 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6) 2-6

JUTE

Crop March-April (£17 sellers) £17 1/8 sellers
Dunlop Jan-Feb (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers
Lightning Jan (£18 3/4 sellers) £18 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (6 3/8) 6 1/4 paid and value
April-June (6 11/16) 6 1/2 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (£11 7/16 sellers) £11 7/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£9 1/4 sellers) £9 1/4 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal March (£14 13/16 sellers) £14 3/4 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, Feb 27

	Rs.	a.	p
Rates at 9 a.m.	6	9	9
Rates at 12 noon	6	9	9
Rates at 3 p.m.	6	9	3
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6	8	9
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6	8	9
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6	8	9
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6	8	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Feb 27

	Rs.	a.	p
Wheat May	4	5	3
Linseed May	6	8	9

The market was weak.

JUTE SHARES RULE FIRM

Coals Steady & Unchanged And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA. Feb 27

Jutes ruled firm and good business resulted. Coals were steady and unchanged. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous showed no change. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3 per cent paper 89/4 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent paper 97/2 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 102/2; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 109/8 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1935 101; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 102.

Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 1625; Imperial Bank conty 404.

Coals: Bokaro and Ramgur 5/12; Bulanbararee 10/4; Equitable 38/10; West Jamuria 12/10

JUTES.

Alliance ordy 447/8; Adamjee ordy 16/4; Anglo India 547; Agarpera pref 133/8; Agarpera ordy 26/12; Auckland 274/8 small lot; Bally ordy 261/8 small lot; Bally pref 146/4; Barnagore 210/8; Champdany 214/8; Clive 37/14; Fort Gloster 724 small lot; Fort William 403; Howrah 63/14; India 513 small lot; Kamarhatty 639; Lansdowne 228/8; Naihati 533; National 27/13; Orient 232/8; Union 555.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/2; Bengal Telephone ordy 18/10; Bengal Telephone pref 15/8; Cuttack Electric 9/4; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 66/8 small lots; B I Corporation rdy 3/1; Britannia Biscuits 8/10; Indian Wood Products 33/12; Balrampore Sugar 21/4. Buland Sugar 13/4; Cawnpore ordy 38; Murree Brewery 204/8.

Teas: Bishnauth 27/8; Gungaram 297/8 small lot; Kattikhira 25/8.

Rubber: Amalgamated Malay 3.32 1/2 cts.; Ayer Panas 1.84 cts; Connemara 1.85 cts; Kempas 2.97 1/2 cts; Kuala Sidim 2.77 1/2 cts; Kundeng 2.90 cts; Pajam 2.20 cts; Parit Perak 2.80 cts; Taluk Anson 1.55 cts; Tapah 2.30 cts cum div and bonus.—A. P.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES BETTER ON SATISFACTORY REVENUE RETURNS

KAFFIRS STRONG OWING TO NEW RECORD PRICE OF GOLD

Copper And Maize Firm

STERLING WEAK ON CONTINENTAL OFFERING

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb 27

On the Stock Exchange the volume of business continued small but some good features were displayed, notably in giltedged securities which were favourably influenced by satisfactory revenue returns, while Kaffirs again were outstandingly strong, on good buying accentuated by the new record price of gold viz. 143/11 1/2.

In commodities, copper again advanced owing to rumours that the International Copper Conference will be held in New York shortly.

Maize was firm owing to Argentine weather delaying crop movements and Japanese enquiry regarding the South African maize.

Rubber opened easier and then recovered.

Sterling again weakened on further Continental offering. British control intervened only on a small scale.

Wall Street opened easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb 27

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Wednesday, Feb. 20 £98
Thursday, Feb. 21 £97 1/4
Friday, Feb. 22, £97 3/4
Monday, Feb. 25 £97 1/2
Tuesday, Feb 26 £97

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 27

3-30 p.m.

Markets were generally quiet but the undertone was favourable Giltedgeds were firm but there was little doing. Mining shares had some good features. Industrials in general were steady.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£88 1/2) £88 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£106 7/8 Ex Div) £106 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 5/8) £112 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 5/8) £118 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/4) £106 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 3/4). £114 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 5/8) 4 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 3) dol 3
Musical Industries (32-4 1/2) 31-6
Princhin Johnson (41-7 1/2) 41-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (36-4 1/2) 36-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord. (9-10 1/2) 9-10 1/2
Wolsoworth New Ford (106-0) 105-6
Realisation 1930 (86-6) 87-0
Dunlop Rubber (49-0) 49-0
University Ordinary (27-0) 27-4 1/2
Ford Motors (31-6) 31-6
Cables and Wireless (6 5/8) 6 5/8
British American Tobacco (116-3) 116-10 1/2
Camera A (£8) £8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (134-4 1/2) 134-4 1/2
P and O S N Co Defd (16-4 1/2) 15-6
Distillers (92-9) 92-6
Bredrurd Dyers (8-3) 8-3
British Celonese (10-1 1/2) 10-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (66-3) 66-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (48-9) 48-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-3) 8-3
Western Ltd Ordinary (9-6) 9-3
Inter Nickels (24 1/8) 24 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-6) 6-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2.

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£52 3/4) £52
L M S Ford (£17 1/2) £17
L N E R Defd (£6 1/8) £5 7/8
Southern Dutch (£20 3/8) £20
Landing Pass 5 per cent (£133 1/2) £133 1/2
London G Stock (£92 3/4) £93

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (283-9) 283-9
Goddar New (190-0) 189-3
Moddar New (78-9) 78-9
Sub Nigel (255-0) 258-9
Spring Mines (188-9) 190-0
Union Corporation (147-6) 148-9

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Feb 27

Ready Javas Rs. 13-6-6
Shipment Feb.-March Rs. 3-10-6.
Shipment April-May Rs. 3-11-6.
Shipment June Rs. 3-13.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 3-14-3.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 3-15.
Kesar Rs. 14-1.
Suraya Rs. 13-7.
African Rs. 13-7-5.
Purtabpur Rs. 13-7.
Java Spot F3.50.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb 27

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£86) £87
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£96) £97
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£114 1/2) £114
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1958/68 (£117 1/2) £117 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£109) £109
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£116 5/8) £116 5/8
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£112) £111

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-6) 18-9
Donaro Tea (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Empire of India and Ceylon (31-3) 31-3

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£15) £15

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-3) 22-10 1/2
Gula Kelampong (21-10 1/2) 21-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-10 1/2) 31-10

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (60-1 1/2) 60-1 1/2
Burma Corporation (8-4 1/2) 8-0
Rio Tintos (£13 5/8) £13 7/8
East Rand Proprietary (53-4 1/2) 53-4 1/2
Rand Mines (149-6) 149-6

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Anglo Persian (49-4 1/2) 49-4 1/2
Burma Oil (76-10 1/2) 76-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (5-9) 5-9
Shell Transport (51-4 1/2) 51-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£19 3/8) £19 3/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb 27

General Motors (dol 30) dol 29 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10) dol 9 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 33 1/8) dol 32
U S Steel Preference (dol 82 3/4) unquoted

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

Statement of Indian Cotton consumed in mills in India.

(Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on Voluntary Returns by mills in Indian States).

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

CONSUMPTION

British India during January 1935 193,101; during January 1934 167,079; since 1st September 1934 968,353; during corresponding period last year 807,385.

Indian States during January 1935 38,896; during January 1934 33,283; since 1st September 1934 182,882; during corresponding period last year 156,599

Total—India during January 1935 231,997; during January 1934 200,362; since 1st September 1934 1,151,235; during corresponding period last year 963,984.

N.B.—Due to corrections which have sometimes to be made in the figures previously published, the progressive figures shown in these statistics do not necessarily represent the sum of the latest month's figures and the progressive figures published in the preceding month

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 27th February 1935, tenders to the amount of £865,000 at 1s. 6 5/32d. were received and allotted in full Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 6th March 1935, on the same conditions as previously announced.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Feb 27

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 32/1; Highest Rs. 33/1; Lowest Rs. 32/12; Closing Rs. 33

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 43/5; Highest Rs. 43/8; Lowest Rs. 43/2; Closing Rs. 43/7

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 23/5; Highest Rs. 24/2; Lowest Rs. 23/14; Closing Rs. 23/15

HOARE TELLS WHY PRINCES ARE NERVOUS

(Continued from Previous Page).

an ordinary Bill we should not make most of our points of difference, in this case the House has set itself a task of immense responsibility.

It has instructed the Government to produce a Bill upon lines of the report of the Select Committee. The responsibility is responsibility not of Ministers but of a great majority of the House as a whole. That being so, I hope we will avoid the temptation to exaggerate difficulties that from time to time arise. I hope at all costs we shall attempt to remove, rather than magnify, them. There will be many perplexing moments in the course of our discussion when there will be ample opportunity for critics to take advantage of a difficult situation. I hope we will avoid that temptation, and show to-day, by our action that we are not going to be rushed—(cheers)—by alarmist charges of a character to which we just listened, but going to proceed our way, realising that the responsibility is a responsibility upon the shoulders of the House, and that whilst we are most anxious to listen Indian opinion at every possible opportunity, and are most desirous to give fullest possible weight to it the responsibility is with us, and the need is for us to go our way, drafting the Bill in a way we believe to be the guest for India, this country and the Empire.

That being so, I hope when we dispose of this motion, we shall resume our discussion of the Bill clause by clause. I believe we can meet the difficulties raised by the Princes. If we find we cannot meet them, I shall be the first to give the House information (cheers).

On the motion that the clause 5 should as stand, Part Bill, Mr. Morgan Jones paid a tribute to Sir S. Hoare's strenuous tenacious work. Although the Labourites differed fundamentally from Sir Samuel Hoare on principe, Mr. Morgan Jones agreed that the desirability of uniting India with great speed was possible, but felt that British India was being asked to pay too high a with great speed was possible, was being asked to pay too high a price, and that Labourites would oppose the clause.

Mr. Herbert Williams opposed the Federation, until the Provinces were proved capable of working the scheme.

Col. Wedgwood advocated a federation of British India without the States.

In the course of a further debate, Mr. M. Petherick raised the point whether Princes could accede to the Federation when it has not come into existence

Sir Donald Somervell said Govuntil a proclamation was issued. ernment would examine the point, but reminded that the opening words of the next clause chowed that Princes were deemed to have acceded.

The Clause five was adopted by 246 votes to 78.

an Assistant Legal Remembrancer

On clause six Sir Donald Somervell moved an amendment for the first paragraph substituting "Instrument of accession Executed" for "Declaration made." He explained that tihs first series of Government drafting amendments were designed to make the intentions of the Bill clearer than they provided. Where in the original draft the word "declaration" appears, the "Instrument of Accession" would be substituted. Another amendment was designed to make clear what was always intended, namely, that the obligation of the Ruler to ensure due effect to the act within his territory was limited to the provisions applicable to his State by virtue of the Instrument of Accession

Federal List.

Sir Donald Sommerwell proceeded to point out that there would be power to impose the conditions of limitations with regard to the Federal list. Some States had treaty rights, which nobody ever suggested should be interfered with which could come within the area of one of the subjects in the Federal list. A discussion ensued with regard to the extent of Princes acceptance list. Mr. Churchill inquired what was the least that would qualify a Prince for the execution acceptable by the instrument of accession.

Mr. Morgar Jones asked if a Prince was able of accede to the Federation on the basis of only one item in the list. Sir Samuel Hoare indicated that he would reply to the debate on Wednesday, on which date the discussion was adjourned.—Reuter.

B. P. C. C. ACCEPTS NEW CONSTITUTION

(Continued from Page 10.)

duly qualified members of the Congress and the earliest date for fresh elections fixed by the Working Committee is the second week of December.

TRANSITION FROM OLD TO NEW

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee met on Wednesday at the Congress House to conclude the consideration of the new Constitution of the Committee, with Mr. K. F. Nariman, President in the chair.

Discussion centred round the rules framed for a smooth transition from the old to the new constitution.

By a rule, it was decided that "the Committee functioning at present shall function as a validly constituted Committee under these rules till a fresh election of delegates is directed by the Working Committee under Article VI of the Constitution."

It was resolved that all lists of members maintained by the District Congress Committee shall be deemed to be duly maintained lists under these rules for the year 1935.

The District Committees and the District Councils at present functioning would, under the transitory rules, be deemed to have been duly constituted until fresh elections would be held.

Again the question of the residential qualifications of members of these Committees arose. Mr. Nagindas T. Master moved an amendment defining their position. His amendment was that "all members of the respective District Councils, who are at present members, shall continue as such, irrespective of the ward in which they may be enrolled as primary members."

The amended rule which was accepted ran, "All District Committees at present functioning in the city shall be deemed to be District Committees organised by the Committee under Article II of the constitution: the Councils at present functioning in the respective Districts shall function as District Councils duly constituted under these rules and all members of the respective District Councils, who are at present members, shall continue as such, irrespective of the ward in which they may be enrolled as primary members, until a fresh election is directed by the Committee and shall be in charge of the Congress affairs in their respective areas subject always to such directions as the Committee may from time to time issue."

The whole constitution was put to vote.

At this stage Mr. Meherally rose and declared that he intended to move that the Constitution was unacceptable to and unworkable in the city of Bombay.

Mr. Nariman observed that due notice of such a proposition should be given and then the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee would have to meet again to consider the proposition.

The Congress Socialists then held hurried consultations and when the proposition was put to vote, about a dozen members raised their hands in favour while only two members opposed.

LITHO PRESS WORKERS' STRIKE

Sequel To Alleged Breach Of Settlement

The Secretary of the Lalbavta Press Kamgar Union writes:—

Since the 26th noon the Press workers from the Hindu Mitra Litho Press, Girgaon, have gone on strike as the owner has violated agreement with the Union.

In September 1934, there was a similar strike in this press and the L. B. P. K. Union successfully conducted the strike and negotiated for a settlement and secured all the demands of the strikers. The owner had then entered into an agreement with the Union whereby he had agreed first to consult the Union over any question of future changes in conditions of service. But now without observing this agreement the owner has served notices of discharge on five members of the Union working in his press. All the workers have taken a very serious view of this breach of contract and have gone on strike.

The Union has written to the owner protesting against this violation of the contract on his part and has urged him to settle the matter with the representatives of the Union. The owner not having replied to the letter of the Union, the Union has taken up the conduct of the strike and has placed pickets.

Steel And Powers Quiet

Absence Of Professional Support

Restricted Turnover Pending The Budget

BOMBAY, Feb. 27.

The Share Bazar ruled quiet to-day with scattered unloading. There was a marked absence of any important buying and operators were not inclined to increase their risks pending the Budget of the Government of India. The general feeling is bullish and if prices record sharp rise after the Budget, there will be extensive liquidation while on the other hand if prices decline after the Budget, there will be professional support. The main trend of active and speculative shares is upward and if prices decline, it will be advisable to buy for a quick turn.

WEAKNESS IN STEELS.

The market opened to-day steady under scattered buying prices recorded small rise but later on prices declined on long liquidation. Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened at Rs. 740|- and improved to Rs. 741|4. At this level there was increased selling which depressed prices to Rs. 720. Some support resulted in a temporary rally and prices recovered to Rs. 727 but increased selling pressure depressed prices to Rs. 712|8.

ABSENCE OF BUYING.

Tata Steel Ordinary shares in which there exists large speculative interest ruled remarkably steady during the early part of the session but later on prices declined owing to absence of any support. At the opening they were placed at Rs. 162 and after improving to Rs. 162|8 declined to Rs. 159|-

POWER SHARES QUIET.

Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 1730 and steadily declined to Rs. 1707|8. Both Cotton Mills and Cement Sections were quiet but steady with a moderate business. There was again fairly large budly business to-day. Budly differences in Tata Steel Dfds. were Rs. 17|8 and ordinary about Rs. 2|4.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay Feb. 27.

100 Ahm. Advance	315	0
500 Bom. Cotton	55	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	945	0
250 Bradbury	108	12
100 Century	302	8
100 Central India	380	0
100 Colaba	151	4
100 Coorla	117	8
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	390	0
1 E D Sassoon	0-5-0	
100 Finlay	120	0
100 Gokak	220	0
1000 Hindustan	1,885	0
100 Indore	103	12
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	78	12
100 Kohinoor	232	8
250 Laxmi	790	0
100 Madhavji	12	8
250 Madras United	45	0
1000 Morarji	1370	0
250 Model	72	8
50 Mysore	108	12
200 New Great	195	0
100 Oosmanshahi	70	0
100 Phoenix	332	8
25 Sassoon Silk	39	0
1000 Sholapur	2600	0
50 Simplex	101	4
100 Swadeshi	241	4
100 Swan	78	12
25 Tata	20	8
500 Vishnu	1475	0
1000 Western	982	8
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	105	8
25-50 Central Bank	41	6
500 Imperial Bank	1632	8
125-500 Imp. Cont.	407	8
50-100 India	124	0
5 Union	6	0
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	41	8
70 Gwalior	135	0
100 Indian	445	0
40 Katni Def.	1445	0
100 Katni Ord.	397	8
75 Okha	230	0
10 Punjab	27	6
100 Shahabad	405	0
70 United	88	8
INSURANCE		
15-100 Jupiter	13	4
15-75 New India	48	12
200 Oriental	4800	0
10-100 Vulcan	8	12
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	167	8
1000 Andhra Valley	1,785	0
10 Ajmer	10	8
50 Bombay Tram	168	2
100 Bom Suburban	177	8
10 Broach	13	12
100 Karachi	230	0
100 Poona	225	0
100 Surat	197	8
100 Tata Hydro	179	8
1000 Tata Power	1,707	8
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	870	0
100 Amr. Patty	123	0
100 C Province	89	0
100 Dhond Baramati	90	0
100 Gujarat	91	0
100 Mandhra Bhon	92	12
100 Pachora Jamner	92	8
100 Sara Sirajgunge	93	8
500 Tapty Valley	780	0
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	33	0
30 Tata Steel Defd	712	8
75 Tata Steel Ord.	158	12
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 Alcock	205	0
50 Belapur Sugar	309	6
250 Bombay Steam	311	4
125 Bombay Burma	427	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Bombay Dyeing 958,951, 947, 943, 945
Century 311, 305, 302
Central India 385, 383, 380
Colaba 151, 155, 151
Kohinoor 236, 237, 233, 234, 232
New Great 196, 192, 193, 195
Simplex 102, 101
Swadeshi 243, 241
Bundi 42/8, 41/4, 42, 41/8
Indian Cement 457, 460, 455, 452, 444, 448, 445
Tata Steel Dfd. 740, 741, 738, 740, 720, 725, 727, 712, 175, 712
Tata Steel ord. 162, 162/8, 159, 160/8, 159/8, 158/8, 159, 158/12
Bombay Burma 432, 428, 427
Bombay Steam 310, 312, 311
Hydro 180
Andhra 1790, 1787, 1790, 1780, 1785
Tata Power 1730, 1722, 1727, 1707
Tram 168

15 Bombay Burma Contry.	131	4
8sh. British B. Petrol	4-0-3	
50 Bombay Telephone	116	8
100 Ind. Bleaching	167	8
100 Ind. Radio Dfd.	560	0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	502	8
1000 Port Canning	615	
15 Scindia	12	6
30 Tata Construction	82	0
25 Tata Oil	21	8
PREFERENCE		
7 p c Andhra Valley	1390	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	287	
7 p.c Bombay Tram.	83	0
5 p.c. Central India	527	8
7 p.c Katni 1st	133	12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	147	8
7-1|2 p.c. Punjab Cement	15	0
7 p. c. Tata Hydro	140	0
7½ p c Tata Power	1410	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176	4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	173	8
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	16	
7 p.c. Vishnu	660	0

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Feb, 26

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 0-9/16 per cent. to 0-5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 0-5/8 per cent. to 0-5/8 per cent.
Fine Trade bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent,
Fine Trade bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent, to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/4 per cent. to 0-1/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 0-1/4 per cent. to 0-1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 26.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.05
Amsterdam	7.15 3/4
Brussels	20.69
Madrid	35.37-1/2
Milan	57.06
Berne	14.93-1/2
Paris	73.52
Prague	116.06
L.T.London on New York	
Closing rate ..	4.86 5/16

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 26.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels Feb./Mar. sellers 20/6.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Feb., Mar. sellers 20/9.
Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Nominal.

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 26

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/3/6.1/2-

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 27.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at unchanged prices on Tuesday on parity with overnight New York closing advices. There was further March liquidation which met with trade calling. Later on realising of near position by local spot house was offset by straddle buying and trade calling. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 2 points and finally closed at a decline of one point to a rise of 2 points for distant months. Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 7.09d. per lb

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover and closed unchanged. At the close March was quoted 6.00 May 6.01 and July 6.02.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Under restricted business Egyptian cotton prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Sakels futures closed unchanged to one point up with spot cotton 6.86d. Uppers futures advanced 2 to 1 point and spot cotton prices closed 2 points higher at 7.65d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet with a scattered buying. Sakels futures closed one point up to 4 points down but Ashmouni futures advanced 4 to 6 points.

LOAN PROSPECTS.

The Commerce and Finance states:—"Strong opposition to another crop loan is said to have developed in some quarters ,while in others a belief is expressed that there will not only be a continuance of loans next season, but that they may be higher than the present 12 cent loan. It would seem that any discussion of this point might easily prove premature. Those who look for a continuance or an increase in the loan value for next season, appear to be basing their views largely upon the protection of the existing 12 cent loans. It seems more likely, however, that the question of a Government loan next season will prove to depend more largely upon the prospective relation of supply to demand for next season and the relative value of cotton as compared with other commodities. Considering the proposed curtailment of acreage and continuation of the Bankhead control features, it is within the realms of possibility that a crop loan next autumn might prove unnecessary, if distribution improves.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 26.

BROACH —	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.89
Fine (Good Staple)	6.04
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	6.19
C. F. OOMRA —	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.90
Superfine (No. 1 Staple) ..	6.05
Choice (No. 1 Staple ..	6.20
BENGAL —	
Good	3.86
Fully Good	3.96
Fine	4.06
SCINDE —	
Fully Good	3.96
Fine	4.06
Superfine	4.16

SEEDS

London, Feb. 26

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton eb. sellers £9/5/0.
Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £11/8/9.
Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton. eb./Mar. sellers £11/12/6
Rapeseed, Toria Hull/Cont) C.I.F ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £11/17/6.
Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton. Feb./Mar. sellers £11/12/6.
Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No offers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, Feb. 26

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F.
Calcutta per cwt. 6/1-1/2 nominal
Bombay per cwt, 5/10 sellers
Karachi per cwt. 5/10-1/2 sellers

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, Feb 26

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 26

Copper Brazieri	39-3/4
Yellow Metal	33 1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	12
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	214-3/4

LINSEED OILS.

London, Feb. 26

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt Mar. sellers 21/4-1 2
Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt Mor /My sellers 21/10-1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 25.

Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	71-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	87
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	97
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. ..	88-1/-
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	107
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	106-3/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-5/8
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	114-3/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	131
National Bank of India ..	45
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 27.

Following quiet but steady advices from New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 247 for Broach A/M delivery. There was utter absence of any important business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of annas four. There is less disposition to operate at present pending Washington developments and operators are inclined to await the Budget of the Government of India. It is said that the demand for cloth has decreased considerably and mills are restricting production

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 3 points and later on was reported 2 points down. The local market was quiet but steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 247
Broach J/A Rs. 244
Oomra March Rs. 220/4
Oomra May Rs. 219/4
Bengal March Rs. 144/4
Bengal May Rs. 146/4

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb 27

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P ...	157	152	148	145	
Panjab ...	157	152	148	145	
Rajputana ...	157	152	148	145	
Oomra No. 3	231	228	225	221	...
C P No. 1	249	246	243	239	...
C P No. 2	239	236	233	229	...
Broach No. 2 ...	269	265	261	256	

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Feb 27

100 Kotak and Co Karunja 6 on
200 Arjan Khimji Chandar 3 on
100 Oshman Suleman Bolda 10 on
200 Japan T and Co Sailu 3 on
50 C Parekh Digras 12 on
100 Mithubhai Nathoo Karanja 2 on
400 Volkart Bros Akot 8 on
75 Hanshraj Harji Kotkapura 7 off
118 A Damodar Jalna 220 1/2
100 Narshi Nagshi Jalgaon 1 off
100 Toyomankwak Neemuch 222
100 C Parekh Darwah 12 on

READY COTTON QUOTATION.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

	Old	New.
Bengal Superfine ...		165
Bengal Fine ...		153
Bengal F. G. ...		149
Sindh-Punjab Fine ...		153
Sindh-Punjab F.G. ...		149
Wardha-Hingt ...		246
Nagpur Savner ...		248
Pundhurna ...		233
Yeotmal ...		232

COTTON TEJI-MONDI

Broach J/A	21	0	0
Broach A/M	9	0	0
Teji on 260	1	12	0
Teji on 275	1	0	0
Mandi on 235	1	8	0
Monthly J/A	7	8	0
Rs. 5 on or off	4	12	0
Rs. 10 on or off	1	0	0

Arvi ...	232
Ellichpur ...	229
Amraoti-Berar ...	226
Khamgaon ...	227/29
Mulkapur ...	224/26
Khandesh ...	219/21
Jalna/Sailu ...	219/21
Burwah Sanavad ...	231
Broach Fine ...	264
Punjab/American ...	292
Punjab/American mix ...	267
Kampala ...	377
Busoga ...	375
Jinja ...	373

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Feb 27

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	988	157,915
Central India	1,469	50,512
Barsi and Nagar	1,024	71,304
Hyderabad Gaorani	984	27,959
Berar	3,813	222,541
Central Provinces	993	51,549
Total Oomras	9,241	581,780
Dholera	378	92,310
N W Provinces	...	26,947
Rajputana	410	11,462
Sind-Punjab	906	223,945
Broach	1,453	41,193
Coompta and Dharwar	79	30,193
Westerns-Northerns	...	22,969
Cocoanada	...	105
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	275	26,216
Persian	...	2,304
American	1,023	8,774
Egyptian and African	543	114,579
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	104
Total	14,308	1,185,881

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept to 21st Feb

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	2,958	178,332
Japan and China	5,391	487,002
Coast Ports	475	11,132
Up-country by Rail	...	104,423
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	29,954
Total	8,824	810,843

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 27th day of February 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas.

(B.T.)	April-May 1934-35	July-Aug 1935
10-30	Rs. 251	247/8
12-30	Rs. 251	247/8
2-30	Rs. 251	247/8
4-30	Rs 250/12	247/4

	April-May 1934-35	July-August 1935
Highest	251/8	248
Lowest	250/12	247/4

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 24th/25th February	15,692
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	1,171,573
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,171,230
Increase	343

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 27.

The New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular owing to lack of support. Prices advanced on Japanese buying but later declined on long liquidation. Many notices were stopped by Japanese interests. Reports of a plan to hold 6,000,000 Bales of Government controlled cotton from the market were not sufficiently definite to encourage buying

Present prices in New York cotton market are below southern spot markets which indicate that holders are not inclined to reduce prices but mills are not in a position to firm prices. The market is in need of a constant support and we see no reason for any important change in the near future.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened on Tuesday at a rise of four points and recorded further improvement of 4 points with May 12.48 during the first hour. Later on there was steady flow of selling which wiped off the improvement and a decline of 2 points was registered. At this level there was scattered buying which improved prices 3 points from the lowest level and the market closed irregular at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 12.50c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of one point to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.61c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (2-37 p.m.)	12.38—.02
N. Y. May Lowest (2-37 p.m.)	12.38—.02
Liverpool May Highest (10-1 a.m.)	6.83+.01
Liverpool May Lowest (11-45 a.m.)	6.81—.01

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Anglo-American House offering March at apparently around 160 points over March New York.

New York.—Market eased on near month liquidation. About 16,000 bales tendered.

New York.—165 notices—large spot interests stopping. Trade is inclined to await Washington developments.

New York.—Decline caused by notices being steadily issued. New York market below parity with Southern spot markets. Do not look for lower prices although there is no important advance in sight

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

New York eased under March tenders, poor cloths offtake.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 26

March 1935..	12.26—02
May 1935	12.41—01
July 1935	12.48—02
October 1935	12.41—02
December 1935	12.49
Middling Spot	12.50—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Feb. 26

March 1935..	12.32+01
May 1935	12.41—01
July 1935	12.47—02
Middling Spot	12.61

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 26

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
March 1935	12.36
May 1935	12.47
July 1935	12.53
New York Noon Call—	
March 1935	12.31
May 1935	12.44
July 1935	12.51

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 26.

	Bale.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 26

	10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day Price
February 1935 ..		6.89—01
March 1935	6.86	6.86—01
April 1935		6.84
May 1935	6.82	6.83+01
June 1935		6.81+02
July 1935		6.79+02
August 1935 ..		6.74+02
September 1935 ..		6.71+02
October 1935 ..		6.68+02
November 1935 ..		6.67+02
December 1935 ..		6.66+02
January 1936 ..		6.65+02
February 1936 ..		6.65+02
Middling Spot ..		7.09

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 26

F. G. P. SAKELLARIDIS :—

March 1935	8.52
May 1935	8.54
July 1935	8.53
October 1935	8.46
November 1935	8.45
January 1936	8.46
B.G.F. Spot	8.86

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 26

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb, sellers 6-3/8

LONDON SILVER.

London Feb. 26.

Silver—Market steady,	
Spot	25-9/16
Forward ..	25-11/16

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Feb. 26

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the N. Y. Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Pfd. dol	6 12
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P.A.	10
Amer. Forn. Power Common	3
Amer. Forn Power 7 p.c. P.	20
Electric Bond Common	5 1/2
Electric Bond dol 5 Pfd.	42 1/2
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	46
Columbia Gas	5
Columbia Gas 6 p.c. Pfd. 'A'	51
United Corporation	2
American Tel. and Tel.	105
Western Union Telgm.	25 3/4
Radio Corporation	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	41 1/2
New York Central	14 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	10
Erie R. R	8 1/2
Pennsylvania R. R.	20
Union Cacific R. R.	96 1/2
Great North Pfd.	12
National Distillers	26
Hiram Walker	29
American Tobacco B.	80
Dupont de Nemours	93
Goodyear Tyre	20
Int. Tel and Tel.	8
Amer. Water Works and Elec. 6 p. c.	56
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining	17
All is Chalmers Mfg Co.	16
Edward G. Budd Mfg. Co.	4
Continental Oil Coy	17
Curtiss-Wright Corporation	2
B. F. Goodrich Company	9
Montgomery Ward and Co. Inc.	25
United Light and Pow Co. 'A'	1
Remington Rand	9
Bethlehem Steel	27
United States Steel	32 1/4
American Smelting	34
Noranda Mines	32
Int. Nickel of Canada	23 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	9 1/4
Kennecott Copper	15 1/2
Cerr de Pasco	46
International Harvester	39
Ford Motors of Canada A	29
General Motors	30
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	23
St. Oil of N J	39
Phillips Petrol	15
Mid. Con Petroleum	11
Atlantic Refining	23
Socony	13
Plymouth Oil	7
American Radiator	13
Eaton Mfg	19
Chase Bank	23 3/4
National City Bank	20 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	322
Celanese Corptn. of Amer	30
General Foods	25
National Dairy	17
Canada Pacific	11
Radio Pref B	42
Amer. Locomotive	12
N Y. New Haven Hartford	6
Bendix Aviation	14
Sperry Corptn	8
Hupp Motor Car Corporation	2
St. Regis Paper Company	1
United States Rubber Com.	14

Total business one Million.

Some talk reorganizing certain Rail Roads might be the cause for selling in Railroads shares.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 137 at Cross Rate 4.86 1/2.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M 1935 247/8—Liverpool May 1935 6.80 Rs 48 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 247/8—New York May 12.41 Rs. 35 1/2 at Cross rate 4.86 1/2.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Broach A/M. Op 247; Highest 247 1/4; Lowest 246 1/2; Closing 246 3/4.

Broach J/Aug. Op. 245 1/4; Highest 245 1/4; Lowest 244; Closing 244 1/4.

Oomra March Op. 221 1/2; Highest 222 1/4; Lowest 221 1/2; Closing 221 1/2

Oomra May Op. 220 1/2; Highest 221 1/4; Lowest 220 1/2; Closing 220 1/4

Bengal March Op. 146; Highest 146; Lowest 145 1/4; Closing 145 1/4.

Bengal May Op. 147 1/2; Highest 147 1/2; Lowest 146 3/4; Closing 147.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 9

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/A. 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 20 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-3-35) Rs. 7

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 27.

The local silver market was fairly active with scattered short covering and long liquidation. Fagan delivery fluctuated between Rs. 69/11 and Rs. 69/6. If the market is uncertain over the Budget The gold market was fairly steady. America is inclined to buy silver and prices are likely to go up in the long run and if prices decline, it will be advisable to buy silver scale-down. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted at 1.7 with uncertain tone

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	63	4	0
Fagan delivery	69	9	0
Fagan Teji-mandi	1	10	0
Chaitra delivery	69	13	0
Chaitra Teji-mandi	2	4	0
Ready gold	35	10	0
Fagan delivery	35	11	0
Fagan Teji-mandi	0	5	6
Chaitra delivery	35	12	0
Chaitra Teji-mandi	0	9	6

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Feb. 26.

March	55.80+.35
May	56.25+.10
July	56.75+.10

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Feb. 26.

Spot silver prices were raised to-day by 1/8 cent to 55 1/2 cents.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, Feb. 27.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 97/3
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/1/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 109/11
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 109/10
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/6
5 per 1945/55 Cash 116/6

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 119
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 100/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 101/14
4 per cent 1943 106
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 116/12
5 per cent 1939/44 107/12
5 per cent 1940/43 109
5 per cent 1935 100/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126
3 per cent K P T 1956 126
3 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 107

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 97/1 and improved to Rs. 97/5/6 at this level there was some selling and prices declined to Rs. 97/2/6 Budly difference widened towards the close to 1 1/2 anna.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 27.

B C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6 3/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/8 15th March
Banks selling T T 1/6 3/32 15th April
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 15th May
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32 Ready and March
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16 March.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 Feb-March
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April-5/32 May.
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 275 1/4
Banks selling T T 273 1/4
Banks buying T T 271
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 550
Banks buying D D 560
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 53 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 53 1/2
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 128
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 106
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 136 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 99
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.8[illegible] 1/2 26th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/7 27th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 27th inst.
Java/London 7 13 1/2 26th inst.
London/Paris 73.32 26th inst.
London/Belgium 20.69 26th inst.
London/Switzerland 14.93 1/2 26th inst
London/Italy 57.06 26th inst
London/Berlin 12.05 26th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 3/4 26th inst
London/New York 4.86 5/16 26th inst
London/Amsterdam 7.15 3/4 26th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-3-9 1/2 25th inst. £7-3-6 1/2 26th inst.
Silver London Ready 25 1/2 25th inst. 25 9/16 26th inst.
Silver London Forward 25 9/16 26th inst. 25 11/16 26th inst.
Silver New York Ready 55 5/8 25th inst 55 3/4 26th inst
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 p.c. 25th inst. 5/8 p.c. 26th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 5/8 p.c. 25th inst 5/8 p.c. 26th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money Call 3 1/4 per cent.
3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb. 26.

3 per cent India Sterling Loan £87
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan £97
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1954/59 £105 1/2
4 per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/53 £109
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55 £114
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/68 £117 1/2
5 per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47 £116 1/2
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1936/38 £106
6 per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/37 £103 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols £88 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion £107 X.D.
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £106 3/8

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 26-2-35	3909000	6436000
Receipts yesterday 26-2-35	8000	19000
Exports to date 26-2-35	3958000	5465000
Stock at Ports 23-2-35	2630000	3482000
Stock at Interior Towns 23-2-35	674000	1844000
Stock at Liverpool 23-2-35	895000	1056000
Visible Supply 23-2-35	6034000	8098000
Quantity in Sight 23-2-35	6800000	9925000
Quantity out of sight 23-2-35	6084000	8380000

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1935

Lady Brabourne Welcomes Her Guests

Prominent persons of Bombay as well as the Princes and their Ministers, who have come here to attend the conference of rulers of Indian States, were invited by the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne to a Garden Party at Government House on Tuesday evening. (From left to right) Lady Brabourne shaking hands with Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Mr. Hooseinally M. Rahimtoolah, the Mayor of Bombay, and Sir Akbar Hydari.

Bombay Council

Tobacco Bill Passes Second Reading

Move For A Shorter Lease Of Life Defeated

OPERATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT

The Bombay District Tobacco Act was taken up for consideration at the resumed sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday.

Mr. K. C. Sen, who has been appointed as the Legal Remembrancer in place of Mr. Davies was sworn in.

The First and Second readings of the Bill were passed, and it was taken up for discussion clause by clause during the third reading.

Replying to Mr. M. H. Gazdar during question hour, Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home Member, said that the duties of sergeants in police service were not merely confined to the regulation of traffic and night patrol, they had also important duties to perform in connection with the prevention and detection of crimes and in dealing with soldiers and other Europeans in larger cantonments and on the railways and with the prosecution of offences under a number of minor acts.

Mr. Gazdar: Is it a fact that they are given no training such as is given to candidates selected for the sub-inspector's post?

Mr. Bell: Yes.

Q: What are the educational and other qualifications necessary for recruitment as a sergeant?

A: Sergeants are recruited from among candidates of British parentage who have passed the Bombay University, school-final examination or the Cambridge School Certificate examination or the Cambridge senior examination or have obtained a first or second class army education certificate. The term of probation is two years during which period, they are required to pass a colloquial test in Hindustani and a departmental examination in law and procedure.

Q: Are Sergeants and Sub-Inspectors both eligible for promotion to Inspector's post?

A: Yes. Ordinarily such promotions are made from the grade of sub-Inspectors when there is a vacancy in the Cadre of Indian Inspectors, and from Sergeants when there is a vacancy of a European Inspector.

Why Double Pay?

Q:—Why are the European Sergeants started on double the salary of the Indian Sub-Inspectors?

A:—For the same reasons I gave yesterday.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale: Why are the Sergeants not given any training?

A:—They are all ex-soldiers and are disciplined.

Foreigner's Act for C. D. Frisoners.

Mr. Bhailal Sarabhai Patel's (Ahmedabad District) question whether it was a fact that Government put into operation the Indian Foreigners Act of 1864, against the subjects of Indian States who took part in the last Civil Disobedience Movements, elicited an answer from the Home Member in the affirmative. He further added that the Act applied to all foreigners including subjects of Indian states.

But the Home Member denied that such action was taken under instruction from the Government of India.

Mr. Patel again asked whether Government had received any resolutions of the Indian States' People's Conference requesting cancellation of deportation order on the ground that there was no Civil Disobedience Movement at present in the country.

"And if so", the Hon. Member added, "what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken by Government on those resolutions?"

A. Yes. Government do not propose to take any action on these resolutions.

With regard to Mr. Shaik Abdul Aziz's (Central Division) question whether the attention of the Government had been drawn to an advertisement in a local paper in the middle of January, 1935, of a book called the "Six Problems of India" by Prof. N. S. Phadke, published in the United States of America and Japan the Home Member replied that the attention of the Government had not been drawn to it until the receipt of the Hon'ble Member's question.

He further added that the advertisement did not state that the book was banned in Japan.

GOVT. HAS NO POWER

To a further question Mr. R. D. Bell replied that Government had no power to proscribe such books or to prevent any person from reading them or to prohibit their advertisement. The attention of the hon'ble member was, however, invited to section 521 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. R.G. Soman (Satara) asked the Home Member whether the request of the author of a proscribed book by name "feast" forfeited by the Political Department in October 1932, requested the Government to point out the objectionable part of the book and if so, why that request not granted.

Mr. R. D. Bell replied that the sole responsibility rested with the person or persons concerned in the production of matter for publication, and Government could not undertake to advise them on such matters or to discuss the reasons for action taken.

FOREIGNR'S ACT

Mr. L. R. Tairsee's question apropos the operation of the Foreigners' Act against subjects of Indian States met with a reply from the Home Member inviting the attention of the hon'ble member to such replies given to B. S. Patel's questions.

GOVT. CONSIDERING

But when the same hon'ble member again, asked whether in view of the fact that C.D. movement was now suspended, Government had considered the advisability of cancelling the deportation orders, the Home Member replied that the Government had considered the question and had come to the conclusion that no general orders were necessary and that individual cases should be considered on their own merits.

DEPORTATION ORDERS

Answering supplementary questions, the Hon'ble Home Member said that out of the 23 applica-

(Continued on page 6)

A CORRECTION

Rao Bahadur Bole supported the Bill to regulate the money-lending business and did not oppose it, as was inadvertently stated in the report. If the Bill was not passed, he said, manipulation of accounts would take place, as was stated in the report.

FARMER SHOT DEAD

Two Brothers Alleged To Have Committed Outrage In Paharpur Field

D. I. KHAN, February 26.

The report of a murder received here from Paharpur in D. I. Khan district, states that Abdul Karim and Ghulam Sarwar were weeding their fields situated near village Kirri, Malang in Police Station area, when two brothers Fatch Khan and Mandu, it is alleged, armed with rifles fired without warning, missing the former and hitting the latter who fell there mortally wounded.

The motive of the murder is stated to be previous enmity between the parties.—United Press

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO HARIJANS

CUTTACK, Feb. 25.

In reply to a letter written by Mr. Girija Bhusan Datta, a social worker of Angul (Cuttack), Gandhiji has written from Wardha that there is no objection to Harijans' rearing goats, lambs or hens. All that is required of them is that they should not eat beef or the flesh of dead animals, and must not use intoxicants. He has advised the weavers to spin thread and use such thread in weaving.—A. P.

I. L. O. MEMBER AT BARODA

BARODA, Feb. 25.

Dr. Rajani Kanta Das, M. A., M. Sc., Ph. D., senior member of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, Geneva, and Mrs. Das, who are on a private visit to India are the guests of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar at Baroda this week.

They leave to-night, after seeing H. H. the Maharani Saheba of Baroda on her return from Delhi. They are going to Ahmedabad, whence they will proceed to Northern India, where they will stay a fortnight before sailing back to the Continent.—A. P.

PROCLAIMED OFFENDERS

CALCUTTA. Feb. 27.

The Government of Bengal have declared Makhanlal Kar, Niranjan Ghosal and Sitanath Dey, all of Faridpur district as proclaimed offenders under Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—United Press.

COMMUNAL DEADLOCK

Why Bengal And Punjab Contingents Are Dissatisfied

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

The Bengal contingent of delegates to the Anti-Communal Award Conference left this morning for Calcutta.

During the last four days they were consulted frequently by Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai. Mrs. Naidu and Sardar Patel as regards the communal peace talks, but it appears that the question remains where it was before.

It is understood that so far as the Sikhs and Hindus of Bengal and the Punjab are concerned, deadlock prevails. The Bengal Hindus are reported to have definitely stated that they are not prepared to consent to the perpetuation of the evils of the Communal Award in return of the Joint electorate at any cost as they are not sure of getting Moslem co-operation for fighting the new reforms, which is considered only 'quid pro quo' for a communal agreement.—United Press.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

Committee Meeting At Trivandrum

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 27.

Sir Mohamad Habibullah, Dewan of Travancore as Chairman has summoned a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Indian Institute of Science (Bangalore) at Trivandrum on March 13.

It is expected that Sir C. V. Raman, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore and the Accountant-General, Madras, will be present. Sir M. Visweswariah, who is a member of the Committee, is also likely to attend the meeting.—United Press.

AERODROME FOR TRIVANDRUM

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 27.

It is understood that the proposal for the construction of an aerodrome for Trivandrum is now engaging the attention of the Government of Travancore. The site proposed is the maidan at Thirumala, which is being surveyed.—United Press.

HANDICAPS TO INDIAN SHIPPING

Bhore Admits Severe Competition, But Questions Wisdom Of Granting Subsidies

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27.

In the Assembly to-day, Sir Henry Craik told Sardar Sant Singh that he was collecting information from the Local Governments, from how many presses and newspapers was security demanded under the Press Act since its coming into force, and in how many cases, security was declared forfeited, and in how many instances were appeals filed against the forfeiture of security in High Courts and with what result.

FAMINE RELIEF IN CEDED DISTRICTS.

Mr. G S Bajpai replying to Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar regarding famine in the Ceded Districts of the Madras Presidency stated that information was being gathered on the subject. The Railway Board approved of special rates between certain stations in Bellary and Anantapur districts for fodder booked by the Government officials to Government depots for distribution to the public.

Mr. A. J. Raisman to a question by Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed enquiring about the effect of excise duty on Khandsari sugar stated that a number of open pan factories are not working this year, but it is impossible to say to what extent it is due to competition with modern vaccum pan factories, to fall in sugar prices or to excise duty. A substantial portion of Khandsari industry does not come within the definition of the factory, and is in consequence, exempted from excise duty.

KATHIAWAR AND CUSTOMS DUTY.

Sir James Grigg informed Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed the amount realised from various States in Kathiawar on account of customs on goods re-exported from Kathiawar was Rs. 4,79,35,000 from July 1927 when land customs line was re-imposed to December 1934. Rs. 1,21,000 is realised from Jamnagar and Rs. 15,54,000 is not realised from other Kathiawar States. The Government do not contemplate to write off these amounts. The whole question of relations with Kathiawar maritime States regarding customs is under the consideration of the Government.

INDIANS AND KING'S COMMISSION.

Mr. Tottenham told Mr. N. C. Bardaloi that 137 Indians had been given King's Commission in the Army, since August 1927. Four of them got out of service since then. None of the Indian King's Commissioned Officers who had to leave Army attained the rank of Major. Officers are required to pass the retention examinations within 3 years from the date of their appointment to the Indian Army. None of those who left the Army before being a Major passed the promotion examination.

Mr. Tottenham controverted the suggestion that frivolous excuses are put forward to remove the Indian King's Commissioned Officers, before they attain high positions and rank.

Mr. Tottenham replied 'yes' to Mr. Bardaloi's enquiry, if in recruiting cadets for training in the Indian Military Academy some are recruited from ranks and others by open competition. Four of those recruited by examination had been turned out as being unsuitable. The Government do not propose to hold competitive examinations in case of cadets taken from the ranks of the Army, as in the case of others.

INDIAN COASTAL SHIPPING.

Sir Joseph Bhore told Mr. N. V. Gadgil that the Government are aware that the coastal trade in Great Britain is carried on almost entirely by British ships. There is no legal bar to participation in that trade of ships owned, controlled or managed by Indians.

Replying to the same member, Sir Joseph Bhore further said that the Government are aware that the Indian Shipping Companies have had to meet severe competition from companies already established in coastal trade. The Government do not consider that under the present circumstances the grant of subsidies is an appropriate method of affording assistance to Indian shipping.

AERODROME AT CUDDAPAH.

Sir Frank Noyce informed Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar that the Government had contemplated to construct an aerodrome at Cuddapah in Madras. The estimated cost is Rs. 8,500 inclusive of the cost of acquisition of land. A plot of land has been acquired for the purpose at a cost of Rs. 764. It will be an emergency landing ground available for use by all types of air craft.—United Press.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS.

Some heat was introduced in to-day's supplementary questions on Mr. Gadgil's question regarding the Indian Shipping Companies.

Mr. B. Das enquired if the Government think that the grant of subsidies is not the best way of affording assistance to Indian Companies, in what other way the Government consider best to help them?

Sir Joseph Bhore: The best

(Continued on page 6)

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